PRIVATE LIFE OF CHURCHILL

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

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"YOGINI"

—R. S. Mulgaoker.

INDIAN GREEN-ROOM MYSTERY

(1) Introducing him, as he really is—very much a male!

How He Becomes She!

Since the coming of the Talkies, the Indian stage has been in a dwindling state. With a very few exceptions, it has not attracted feminine talent, in the past because of the restrictions on women appearing on the stage, and at present because of very limited future prospects due to ever-increasing popularity of the Talkies.

A major portion of feminine roles has, therefore, to be carried out by males. With patience and hard work, they have mastered all the delicate gestures of a female, and whatever parts they have been asked to portray in that capacity, they have been able to perform with a convincing success, so much so that, in some cases, it becomes difficult for the audience to distinguish between a male and female character. In fact, they can easily be styled as professional female impersonators.

The accompanying pictures show various stages through which a male has to pass before he could come out as a female on the stage.

Photos—M. J. Vyarawalla

THE FOUNDATION

(2) Colours are gently dabbed over the face by an expert make-up man. With even movements, the colours are spread over the entire face, giving it a smooth appearance.

PUFFING POWDER

(3) Over the base made by dabbing the colours, powder is gently puffed on, giving necessary colour and finish to suit individual requirements.

THAT CUPID'S BOW

(4) Lips are painted with lip-sticks, giving necessary curls and twists, to match with one's get-up.

(Please turn over to Cover Page 3)

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BOMBAY: MAY 18, 1941

£. s. d. Of War

Britain Is Spending £12,250,000 A Day

By JOHN ENGLAND

THE Chancellor, Sir Kingsley Wood, tells us this is the costliest war in our history. Up till 1914 the greatest war in which Britain had engaged was against Revolutionary France and Napoleon. It lasted 2½ years and cost the country £831,000,000.

We are spending that amount in about 10 weeks now—or, to put the comparison more forcibly still, to finance a month of war now costs Britain as much as a year did then.

The Government is spending £12,250,000 a day to meet the cost of this war, and the total is rising. Six months back the Chancellor estimated Britain would need £2,800,000 to meet the expenses of the war until the end of the present financial year, March 31. But even this vast total has fallen hundreds of million short of requirements, hence the supplementary Vote of Credit of £600,000,000.

No more striking proof of the way the cost of war has increased can be obtained than from the war bills the nation has had to foot during the past couple of centuries. In Stuart times budgets (although they were not known by that name then) ran into a few hundred thousand pounds. The day after the declaration of the World War the Government obtained from Parliament a Vote of credit of one hundred million pounds. This was looked upon as an enormous figure as short a time ago as that and nobody at the beginning of that struggle realised it was destined to be a mere drop in the bucket. In the end the War Governments of 1914-18 had to spend the gigantic sum of £8,417,000,000. As a result the National Debt went up by leaps and bounds to unprecedented figures.

A Million Per Week

The Napoleonic Wars were comparatively cheap for France, for the total worked out at £255,000,000. We had to move large armies about in those days as now, and therefore had to foot a far bigger bill. The total cost of the Crimean War was approximately £313,000,000. Of this Russia paid £142,000,000, France £93,000,000, and Britain £78,000,000, so that on this occasion we came off best. The weekly expenditure for the nation then ran at well under three-quarters of a million pounds.

Ten weeks of the present war cost Britain as much as the two and a half years of the war against revolutionary France and Napoleon.

America's Civil War cost that nation some 1,600,000 a week. After the Franco-German War of 1870-71, France, as the loser, had to pay the victors (as she is paying again now) £316,000,000, or over £7,000,000 a week. Our own war in South Africa cost £1,500,000 a week, and considering its scale this was high, for only towards the end of the war with Japan a year or two later Russia spending more than a million a week.

In World War No. 1

The World War cost Britain such gigantic sums because we financed the cost of the war to our Allies to a large extent, Russia and France being the principal debtors. But other factors bulked large in the cause, among them being the far higher cost of materials and the high wages paid to the workers. A man in 1914 was often earning as many pounds for a week's labour as his ancestor was shillings during the Napoleonic Wars. Another big factor was the enormously higher costs of equipping armies and navies, not to mention the new aerial arm. Up till the Boer War almost the only weapons a soldier needed were a gun and perhaps a sword, and it was often possible for an army to live on the country through which it was passing.

Costs are startingly different now, and they are much higher than they were even during the World War since armies have become mechanised. It was said then that for every man in the front line seven were needed to maintain him there. Some authorities estimate that to-day more like 20 men, munition workers and those engaged in maintaining vehicles and getting up supplies, are necessary.

A statistical survey based on data prepared for the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, throws interesting light on the annual costs of the British fighting men.

The Army: to feed, clothe, doctor, train, quarter, and transport plus the cost of guns, small arms, trench warfare supplies, tanks, and administrative services—£600 per man. Royal Air Force: food, clothing, training, etc., £400, plus about £1,600 per man for planes and equipment, making an annual total of at least £2,000 for every airman. Royal Navy: food, training, etc., about £140 per annum, plus an estimate of £364 or more a man for armaments, ships, and repairs, for an annual total of £520 for each sailor, excluding new ships. These figures were drawn up a year ago, and it is more than probable that by now the figures are below the true ones. The war bill is certain to run into tens of thousands of millions.

National Debt

The National Debt stood at £9,046,807,610 on March 31 last year, the highest in our history. In 1914 it stood at only £649,000,000! The nation is paying some £230,000,000 a year as the cost of interest and management on the country's astronomical debt. If it is permitted to get very much bigger, this annual cost will rise in proportion. It is for this reason that far-sighted economists hope we shall finance this war as far as possible out of current taxation. If not, the next generation will be faced with crippling burdens. On the other hand we can take comfort from the fact that whereas Germany long ago marshalled her full economic reserves, even now we are nowhere near the peak of our war effort. Germany is certain to succumb in the end. Dr. Necker, a former German officer, in his book of "Germany Can't Win," tells us that the Nazi doctrine of self-sufficiency has created new weeknesses, both moral and economic.

Peace—a la Hitler!

When You Look At Me

By Countess Vera Crassi

WHEN YOU LOOK AT ME
THE PAST AND FUTURE CEASE TO EXIST
THERE IS ONLY THE PRESENT.

LIKE A GREAT ABYSS OF NOTHINGNESS
THE YEARS THAT HAVE GONE
RECEDE FROM MY HAPPY FEET.
LIKE A GOLDEN CLOUD
OF LIMITLESS IMMENSITY
THE FUTURE SPREADS ITSELF
BEFORE MY HAPPY GAZE.

ONLY THE PRESENT HAS FORM,
A MOST MINUTE FORM,
HELD IN THE SMILE OF YOUR EYES.

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Cultural Contacts Of Mahrattas

Varied Attempts For Fusion Of Provincial Cultures

By Rao Bahadur G. S. SARDESAI

STUDENTS of history are usually so much attracted by political and administrative details that they tend to neglect entirely the cultural aspect of past events in their varied implications and changes not only from age to age but particularly between one province and another. Such an inquiry will, I believe, reveal an unsuspected contact and exchange during historic times between the various languages and races of India and contribute in a large measure to establish the essential unity of Indian culture so ardently desired by the politicians of the present day.

During my study of the diverse materials bearing on Maratha history I have now and then come across some striking points and episodes which when pieced together lead to very instructive conclusions. Admitting that the difficulty of lauguage makes cooperation between scholars of different prvinces inpracticable, I would here like to explain the nature of my enquiry, confining myself only to one century of Maratha activity roughly from 1650 to 1750 or from the rise of Shivaji to the death of his grandson Shahu, and putting forth a few tentative impressions rather than established conclusions.

Essential Unity Of India

For the present I would restrict my enquiry to poets and writers in Marathi and Sanskrit, against the political background as we already know it. Painting, architecture, dress, food, amusements, inter-racial marriages, religious practices and similar topics will not be taken into account although all of these form the essentials of culture.

"Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya Kashi, Kanchi, Avantika,
Puri and Dwaravati,—these seven places bring salvation."

This verse of common parlance indicates the general nature of travelling and communication between the provincial centres, from which light, learning and cultural thought radiated during past times to the distant parts of this Indian continent. These were the seats of pilgrimage and cultured society. So far as the restricted period of my inquiry is concerned, I would add to this list a few more names like Tanjore, Jaipur, Bhaganagar, and Gaya. Tanjore and Jaipur in purticular were certainly famous as seats of power, learning and culture.

The names of a few learned Pandits connected with Shivaji's life and works can illustrate the lines of cultural contact between the south and the north, roughly divided by the river Narmada. The Bhatt family of Paithan had migrated to Benares after Alauddin's penetration into the south and produced some very distinguished scholars, one of whom, the famous Gaga Bhatt, was in charge of Shivaji's coronation rites. The Hanumante family had also an equal share of fame and learning, as can be seen from the excellent Sanskrit introduction attached to the "Raja Vyavahara Kosha. This compendium or dictionary itself marks the general social need of the times in so far as contact between Muslim and Hindu political thought was concerned. Maratha influence is still distinctly noticeable at Tanjore and other places.

Sonopant Pandit, the erudite Foreign Minister of Shivaji, had often visited the courts of Bijapur and Delhi and thereby broken the first ground of the subject we are considering. It is well-known that several notable poets and pandits came to be patronized by Shivaji and his father and produce several Sanskrit works on rhetoric, drama and other branches of traditional learning. The poets Parmanand Kavindra of Nevasa and Jayaram Pinde are already known to us from their works, the "Shiva-Bharat, Radhamadhav Vilas Champu and the Parnala Parvatgrahana." Jayaram could write in twelve different languages of India and had evidently been a constant traveller to all parts of India. Parmanand lived at Benares and was well acquainted with the political situation in the north and the south, being a much respected personality wielding immense influence in the higher society of those days.

Uniting Hindus And Muslims

The studied attempt to amalgamate and synthetise the Muslim and Hindu cultures was first put into a visible shape by the great and far-sighted Akbar and continued with varied success by his two renowned successors Jahangir and Shah Jahan, as the names of Jagannath Pandit, Raja Mansingh and the great savant Kavindracharya, the guru of Dara Shukoh, clearly testify. Indeed Indian history would doubtless have taken an entirely different course had the ill-fated Khusru and Dara Shukoh come to occupy the imperial throne instead of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.

It is now an established fact that three great names, Kavindracharya, Bernier, and Danishmand Khan—representative types of three great cultures, came together and lived for a number of years (1656-1667), strongly promoting the cause of the essential unity of world thpught and culture and suggesting its beneficent results. Kavindracharya came from Puntamba on the river Godavari, Bernier from France and Danishmand Khan, "the most learned man of Asia", had migrated to the Mughal Court from Persia. These three names with their different languages and philosophies warrant a peculiar blend of culture of which Dara Shukoh was rightly proud.

The meeting at Purandar in the summer of 1665 of Mirza Raja Jaisingh, Shivaji with his pandits and the Venetian Manucci for three days negotiating a political alliance, is certainly not without significance even outside the realm of politics. We must visualize in our minds how they must have talked and understood each other, what ideals of life and happiness of mankind they must have discussed and how their earnest efforts could have led to permanent peace and harmony, if the Emperor himself had not sounded a discordant note.

Shivaji At Delhi Court

Shivaji's miraculous escape from Agra, in which the poet Parmanand, Kumar Ramsingh and possibly some others at court must have played an important part, at once made him an all-India figure, whom, people fancied, Providence had specially deputed to preserve the Hindu religion and learning against the Delhi Emperor's attacks. That poets like Bhushan and princes like Chhatrasal flocked to Shivaji's court for patronage or advice, discloses an intimate contact between the north and the south, to the development of which no small contribution was made by the frequent marches of Aurangzeb's armies and his trusted generals throughout the Maratha leader's remaining life. In this connection we shall easily miss the real import of events, if we do not recall to our mind the various meetings, negotiations, truces, compromises which must have taken place between responsible agents on both sides, which a continued war always presupposes.

Shivaji's whole life and mission themselves clearly speak of an all round inter-provincial contact between such distant places as Agra, Benares, Mathura, Bhaganagar, Jinji, Tanjore and Goa, names which necessarily connote varied types of linguistic, religious and social synthesis to which the lives of the several saints and gurus, native and foreign, like Ramdas, Maunibooa, Nischalpuri Gosavi, Parmanand Bawa of Poladpur, all great travellers and observers in themselves, must doubtless have contributed. The 'bakhars' mention more than a dozen names of gurus of all nationalities whom Shivaji respected and consulted on occasions. Kavi Kalash and Krishnaji Trimal with his brothers Kashipant and Visajipant, all brother-in-law of Shivaji's minister Moropant, and residing in the north, were instrumental not only in effecting the escape of Shivaji from Agra but bringing him and his son Sambhaji safely home through terrible trials. Shivaji employed Kavi Kalash to train Sambhaji in Sanskrit and traditional learning so that Sambhaji later on picked him up for a trusted adviser during his fateful reign of nine years.

Hindi And Urdu Of Those Day

Such an intimate contact between the north and the south presupposes at least a working knowledge of Hindi and Urdu on the part of the higher society of those days. It is the century of British rule which has obliterated all visible marks of previous contact and sharpened the racial and provincial differences between the various parts of India by confining people to their homes and stopping all military and social

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(Courtesy—"New York Times")

"I send you out to scare him—and look how you come back"!

Private Life Of Winston Churchill

HE WORKS 17 HOURS, KEEPS TEN SECRETARIES BUSY,—AND CAN FIND TIME ONLY FOR 6 CIGARS A DAY!

Winston Churchill is giving full measure of the "blood and tears, toil and sweat" which he told Britain were all he had to offer when he became the Empire's war leader.

The vigorous 66-year-old Prime Minister lives to win the war.

He bends every moment to war service, wasting hardly a minute

I say to the House, as I said to the Ministers who joined the Government, that I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.

—On taking Office.

of thought on anything but that paramount object to which he is devoting the wide experience, great talent and contagious energy with which he seems able to endow the whole Empire.

HE WORKS AN AVERAGE OF 17 HOURS A DAY AT THIS TASK.

MR. CHURCHILL KEEPS 10 SECRETARIES ON THE RUN, CONFERS DAILY WITH THE WAR CABINET AND OTHER KEY MINISTERS. AS HIS OWN DEFENCE MINISTER, HE KEEPS IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS AND STRATEGY IN EVERY CORNER OF THE EMPIRE, EVERY PHASE OF THE IMPERIAL WAR EFFORT.

Like A Beaver

From the time he arises—usually about 7 a.m.—he expends his prodigious energy without a let-up until he finally gets to bed, generally about midnight, but sometimes as late as 3 a.m.

There is no time is his crowded day for amusements. Even his enjoyment of the parliamentary give-and-take in the House of Commons has been curtailed. Frequently he is absent, leaving his deputy, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to answer questions in his behalf. Mr. Churchill has little

Interests of property and hours of labour are nothing compared with the struggle for life and honour.

time for ordinary family life but he sees Mrs. Churchill every day and the rest of the family "as much as possible." There are frequent family dinners.

Since even a Prime Minister must eat, he makes use of luncheons and dinners to see many persons he otherwise could not accommodate on his calendar, writes Hugh Wagnon in "The Gazette."

Many people, however, see h'm every day—"too many to remember," a secretary says. The War Cabinet meets before luncheon, and a parade of generals, admirals, air marshals and intelligence officers lasts throughout the afternoon and often into the night.

Mr. Churchill gets no regular exercise except that of striding about Whitehall or walking tirelessly on tours of inspection of fighting commands, defence areas and bombed sectors. He wants to see for himself.

To sum it up, an aide says, "He works like a beaver; duty gives him no alternative."

A State Secret

Incessant work has even forced a reduction of the Prime Minister's cigar smoking. He now consumes about six long havanas a day instead of the 10 or dozen in less urgent times.

As First Lord of the Admiralty

We are fighting by ourselves alone, but we are not fighting for ourselves alone.

—the post he held during the Great War and resumed at the start of the present hostilities—Mr. Churchill lived at Admiralty House a few steps from the Admiralty itself.

A TELEPHONE STOOD BESIDE HIS BED SO THAT HE COULD BE INFORMED CONSTANTLY OF ANYTHING EXTRAORDINARY. HE STILL KEEPS A TELEPHONE AT HIS BEDSIDE—BUT WHERE THAT IS HAS BEEN KEPT A STATE SECRET.

His day begins with a cup of tea, followed by the usual hearty English breakfast—porridge, kippers or kidney (both of which are unrationed) and eggs, topped off with toast and marmalade and coffee.

Then he reads the morning papers, digests dispatches and correspondence. Some sifting is done by his confidential secretaries, but he keeps this to a minimum because he likes to know everything that is going on.

A voracious reader in peacetime, he now confines his reading to these chores, perusing nothing beyond official communications and newspapers.

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I leave the judgment of our action with confidence to Parliament. I leave it to the nation. I leave it to the United States. I leave it to the world and to history.

—After Oran.

ON TOURS OF INSPECTION

The Prime Minister has necessarily to keep in constant personal touch with the fighting services and the workers in factories as also with the public at large. On the left he is inspecting the American Mechanised Squadron on the Horse Guards Parade, London. On the right he is seen during a visit to a naval unit in the North. Behind him is Mrs. Churchill.

They Are The Men Of The R. A. F. Of Whom Churchill Said: Never In The History Of Human Conflict Was So Much Owed By So Many To So Few!

By J. L. HODSON

U. S. A. bombers flying in formation. Will they one day release their deadly loads over the heads of the Nazis?

I've been spending a couple of days at one of our R. A. F. fighter stations, one of those aerodromes from which our men rose to beat off and defeat the Luftwaffe last autumn. To some extent we have turned the tables since the days of the Battle of Britain.

SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE FED DAYS THAT I WAS THERE A VAST SWEEP WENT FORTH TO HARASS THE ENEMY IN HIS OWN BARRACKS AND LANDING GROUNDS.

I WAS TALKING TO THE PILOTS IN THEIR WOODEN HUT WHEN THE WORD CAME TO GO. THIS HUT IS SPLIT INTO TWO, HALF OF IT A DORMITORY WITH BARRACK ROOM BEDS AND FIELD LOCKERS, AND THE OTHER PART A KIND OF SMOKING ROOM ABOUT FIVE YARDS SQUARE, WITH A STOVE IN THE MIDDLE AND A PIANO AND SEVERAL JAZZ DRUMS.

There were weather reports on the walls and the day's identification signals and various instructions chalked in various colours on the notice board. The atmosphere is lively, restless, expectant, something akin to being behind the stage on a first night. A dozen men are standing or sitting, chatting or lounging about, and sudden gusts of laughter and jokes are heard. "What happened to that tree you hit the other day, George?", and, "Would you call it close when a bullet goes through your leg?"

How He Baled Out

A youngster admitted chalking on the board, "Flying Officer Brown," and opposite that he writes. "Thin and cloudy." He continues, "Flying Officer Robinson" and opposite that the word, "Shiny," and there is a roar of laughter because Robinson, the Engineer Officer, has a shiny, bald head. One fellow wearing a slipper isn't flying to-day. He was shot in the foot and his engine caught fire and he baled out.

I asked him what it felt like to bale out and he said: "Well, I've often looked over the side and thought, 'It looks a long way down. I'd rather be in the plane than on a parachute,' but when the time comes and the plane gets on fire you want to bale out and it's a tremendous relief when you do get out. You don't get any sense of falling, just a rush of air past your face.

"I was on my back", he said, "falling down. You can't turn over because there is no resistance to push your hand against. All you can do is to turn your head."

He went on: "I could see the plane above me and I was sure I could have lit a cigarette. About as comfortable as that. After falling about 20,000 feet, I pulled the handle and the parachute opened, and I came down slowly and landed in a ploughed field. The ground seems to rush up very fast at the end. That was the only moment, when I felt frightened."

Order To Start

At this point we all heard the telephone ring and a voice saying: "Did you say 25,000 or 35,000." And the Second Squadron Commander walked in, and said: "Into your gear boys and get right up, we are going to 35,000." And he gave the nearest pilot a slap on the back.

There was a general scramble to put on fur-lined jackets or quilted suits, black ones or brown ones or green ones, and over that their yellow, inflated life belts that they call "Mae West's."

They emptied their pockets and stuck, in place of English money, oilskin maps to tell them where they were to fly over, then they seized their helmets with telephone attachments and tubes for linking up the oxygen, and then with their feet tucked into their fleece-lined flying boots, went off at a jog-trot to their machines.

Stirring Sight

I watched them go. The Wing Commander, short, thick-set, blue-eyed, a burly chap, a stockbroker till the war, has already won the D. S. O. and D. F. C. Along with them went a tall Welshman who was a Sergeant-Pilot a year ago and now is a Flight-Lieutenant, D. F. C. No two were alike, some weighed 14 stone like centre forwards, some were small and trim and dapper and not more than boys, but they all had very fine eyes and most of their eyes, I noticed, were grey. I watched those machines taxi round and line up and in a minute or two they were coming roaring towards me.

They rose 200 yards in front of me and came vertifically over my head, tucking up their wheels and turning into something like a flying sword with the noise of a thunderbolt. You could not see it without being deeply stirred, at least I couldn't, for none of those lads knows for certain he's coming back, and some of those men did that job all through last autumn in the battle of Britain.

Five hundred times that Wing Commander had flown against the enemy, 500 times he had risked his life for the rest of us and now he is leading two squadrons, in one of which two V. Cs. served during the last war.

Split Second Decisions

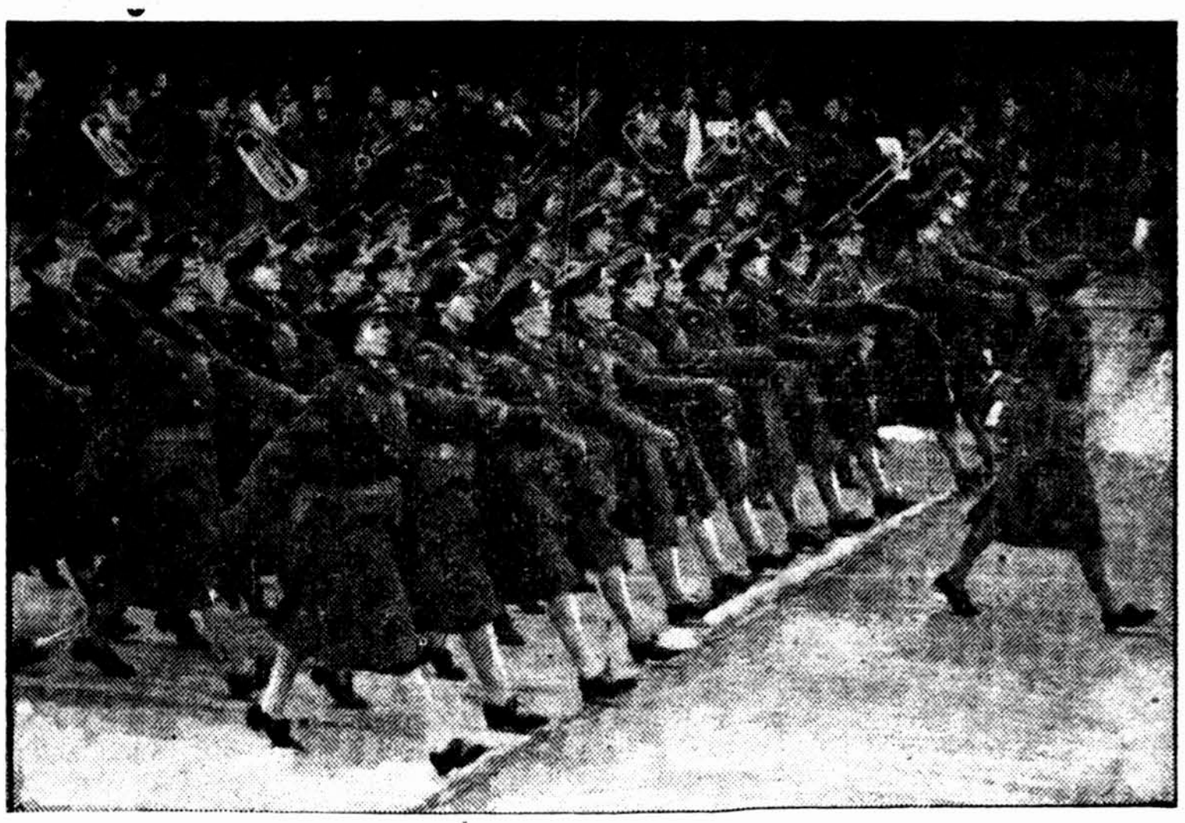
NOW THIS WING COMMANDER DID NOT LOOK AT ALL HIGHLY CTRUNG, BUT YOU'VE GOT TO BE HIGHLY STRUNG, BECAUSE THERE IS JUST ONE SPLIT SECOND WHEN IT'S RIGHT TO FIRE, NEITHER BEFORE NOR AFTER AND UNLESS YOU'RE HIGHLY STRUNG, YOU DON'T GET THAT SPLIT SECOND. WHEN YOU'RE ON THE TOP OF YOUR FORM, THE ENEMY GOES DOWN IN HALF A SECOND'S BURST OF GUN FIRE AND WHEN YOU'RE NOT, YOU CAN SHOOT AND HIT HIM FOR SEVERAL

(Continued On Page 38)

And These Are The Women

TREFUSIS FORBES

By Air Commandant Director, Women's Auxiliary Air Force



Girls of the W.A.A.F. on Parade. And, Oh Boy!, are they smart?

The Women's Auxiliary Air Force has expanded so enormously during the last year that I find it difficult to know just where to begin. The reason for this vast expansion is mainly due to the efficiency of the airwomen, and to them should go the credit.

WHEN THE W.A.A.F. WAS FIRST FORMED, THERE WERE ONLY FIVE DIFFERENT TRADES IN WHICH WOMEN COULD ENROL. AND NOW, AS YOU KNOW, THE OBJECT OF THE W.A.A.F. IS TO RELIEVE AIRMEN FOR MORE ACTIVE DUTIES. THIS MEANT THAT AT THAT TIME THERE WAS ONLY THIS LIMITED NUMBER OF TRADES FOR WHICH IT WAS CONSIDERED WOMEN WOULD BE AS EFFICIENT AS MEN.

But as time went on, and the airwomen proved themselves capable of doing a man's job, it was decided to try the substitution scheme in other Royal Air Force trades, thus relieving an even greater number of airmen for either more active work at home or for service overseas.

Everybody will surely realise that while, on the one hand, airmen are obviously fitted to deal with the refuelling and rearming of an aircraft and duties of that nature, there are many other duties and much work to be performed at all the air stations we have in the country, that are as well done by women as men.

26 Trades

The substitution of airwomen for airmen has proved so successful that to-day there are 26 different trades open for the recruitment of women in the W.A.A.F.: and the probability of an even larger number of trades is open in the near future.

There are now in this country two large W.A.A.F. training depots, where the new recruit is sent to be enrolled and to complete a fortnight's disciplinary training. Here she is taught what serving really means.

She learns about the Royal Air Force, the duties they perform, and how and where the W.A.A.F. co-operates with this service. She is given lectures on W.A.A.F. Administration, W.A.A.F. policy, W.A.A.F. discipline; and above all, she is given lectures on the history and organisation of the Royal Air Force, for the W.A.A.F. comes under the direct wand of the Royal Air Force, and of this we are very proud.

After two weeks' disciplinary training, each recruit who is already skilled by her civil training will be posted at a Royal Air Force station. If, however, the recruit requires technical training before taking up her chosen trade in the work, she is posted from the first depot to one where she will receive the necessary instruction and technical training.

Hard Work

This training may take from two weeks to six months, according to the trade the airwoman has taken up. When training is completed, the airwoman takes up her duties in the Royal Air Force station to which she is posted

THE AIRWOMEN WORK VERY HARD. A GREAT DEAL IS EXPECTED OF THEM, AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THEY WORK WITH A GOOD WILL. THEY SERVE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, SOMETIMES DOING DUTIES OUT OF DOORS IN COLD AND EXPOSED PLACES: OTHER TIMES IN HEATED ROOMS. THEIR DUTIES ARE FREQUENTLY ROUTINE AND MAY BE DULL; AT OTHER TIMES, EXCITING OR TEDIOUS.

There are occasions when the hours are long. Some work through the night and the day; but whenever and wherever these airwomen serve, there is the certainty that they will give of their best and serve steadfastly and willingly.

They have an amazing capacity for being able to amuse themselves. They get up tennis matches, hockey matches with and against airmen. They arrange shows, dances, whist-drives, cocktail parties and many other forms of entertainment and sports.

Hobbies

Talking of the versatility of the airwomen, it is really quite surprising what they do. Wool is provided for them by the Royal Air Force Comforts Fund, and they form knitting parties. Lord Nuffield has given many sewing machines, and they make a quantity of things, anything from summer dresses to wear while on leave, to theatrical clothing, from gay curtains for the mess to warm pyjamas.

In fact, there is no end to the industry here. At some of the hostels, gardening is the vogue: at others, poultry is the rage At one at least, goats are the fashion.

The education scheme is much appreciated, and at some stations, during off-duty hours, the airmen and airwomen working together learn French, shorthand, typing, and many other things; and so it goes on.

On some stations, the airmen's married quarters, which had been evacuated, are being taken by the W.A.A.F. for their living quarters. These are small houses, each with its own bathroom and kitchen and three bedrooms. This form of sleeping accommodation is I think, the most popular with the airwomen, for every house has its own little garden, and at a lot of the stations vegetables

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Thus Spake The Lord

An Imaginary Incident In The Life Of Lord Buddha

By G. N. ACHARYA

THE noonday sun poured forth its prodigal warmth as our guides took us near to where the Lord was wont to be. The corpulent frame of Kumara-Kassapa, notable for varied eloquence, unaccustomed to such ardours, was wearied by the climb up the towering slopes of Simsumara hill.

We paused on a ledge of rock and looked at the dark spots, caves cut, row after row, in the cliffs above us—homes of the dwellers of the hills. In one of these, the guides thought, the Lord was sure to be.

Nine nights had passed, O monks, since King Pasenadi the Kosalan, had sent for me and Kumara-Kassapa and charged us to go to the Lord and seek his help.

"Thou knowest, Kumara-Kassapa", he said, how this country has been invaded by the barbaric Sakyans from the north. The robber-chief Bramhadatta of Vesali, covetous of calling himself the monarch of Varanasi, has instigated the Sakyans to harry my country from that side. And when we are busy with these, he is preparing to cross the holy Ganga and make war on us in the East. His messengers, crafty in speech and argument go forth among the proud Sakyan tribes and say. "How has this grey beard dared to ask for the hand of a Princess of Kapilavattu! How bear ye this insult? We are brothers. Let us make this proud monarch taste of our arrows". And so the Sakyan hordes are overrunning our land while the robber-chief prepares a mighty army.

"In this, our righteous war to defend our Freedom and our holy land we have the sympathy of our great neighbour and son King Ajatasattu of Magadha. Even so of all the peoples of this Jambudweepa, the Angas, Kalinga, Panchalas, Machas and Surasenas. Yet Ajatasattu, his once impetuous soul, now swayed by the teaching of the great Sakyamuni, has laid aside arms and despite our urgent messengers, takes not the battlefield.

"So too the people of our tributary, Varanasi, recognising the benevolence of our rule, and dreading the Vajjians, yet refuse to take arms and fight for us.

"Go thou therefore, to Sakyamuni, Supreme is he, the highest of men, and seek his help, to rouse the people to take arms."

"And thou Kevaddah," he said turning to me, "dear pupil of Mahasamana, go thou with Kumara-Kassapa, and help him in this."

To this I made reply:—"Putting away the killing of living things, O King. Gautama the recluse holds aloof from the destruction of life. He has laid the cudgel and the sword aside, and deprecating roughness and full of mercy, he dwells compassionate and kind to all creatures that have life. Thus does he live, a binder-together of those who are friends, a peacemaker, a lover of peace, impassioned for peace, a speaker of words that make for peace. And therefore, O Kind, is it vain to seek his help in war".

"Not so Kevaddha" the king made reply. "Clear eyed is the Lord. He sees that ours is a righteous war. We war not to kill; nor from avarice; nor to rob, but for the defence of the poor and the weak and the holy. So will he help us and call on his countless followers to support us."

"Go. And may you have a propitious journey."

Thus charged by our King we travelled day and night for five days and arrived at Uruvela where the waters of the Yamuna mingle with those of the holy Ganga. We found the monks living in great terror as the Vajjians had crossed the Ganga and as our people fought them back, blood had flowed all around Uruvela and the valleys and jungles of Simsumara, half a league away, had resounded with the noise of battle. But the Lord had left some days before. The monks could guess where, but knew it not for certain. We had to tarry four nights at Uruvela before it was safe for us to pass and then setting out early with two monks to guide us, we had come in search of the Lord.

And so, O monks, when it was still wanting an hour to noon, we climbed the last ledge and stood before an humble hut built in the shadow of a rock and there on the stump of an ancient tree sate the Lord with the sacred primal signs thirty and two.

He looked at us with eyes quiet with pity and said.:—"Come Kumara-Kassapa, and you too Kevaddha", and as we saluted him and seated ourselves, he sat quiet in thought, stroking the head of a boy, who, with eyes like those of a hunted deer, nestled close to the Lord, at the sight of so many strangers.

After a long silence Kumara-Kassapa began:—"Bhagava, thou knowest, the barbaric Sakyans have invaded.."

The Lord slowly looking up interrupted him—"Yes I know. For three nights and days have I dwelt here and my old ears have heard; the trumpet's clang, the foeman's braggart word, the clash of weapons that dripped and drank blood, the swish of cold steel as its cruel edge cut through human flesh, the groans of men murdered in their innocence; mingling, confused noises, tearing at my withered heart. Here was Sothiya, the grass cutter, who was the hope, the only staff of this motherless boy, as of his aged parents. Three days ago he went out to gather wood for the cottage and has not returned. Here my poor boy and the feeble old parents mourn for him."

And the Lord was silent.

But Kumara-Kassapa remembering his duty to his king thus spake:—"Lord, thou knowest all. It is no fault of our King. He seeks no Empire. Without your help we will be destroyed".

"How comes it Kumara-Kassapa that you seek my aid. Know you not that for more than two score years I have wandered this earth teaching 'Ahimsa' and now you want me to aid in this vast, savage, grim conspiracy of mutual murder".

"Not so Lord. Our king wants not to kill. This fight was forced him."

"It was ever so. Did not king Pasenadi, grieved at the death of his sister Kosala Devi, make repeated war on Ajatasattu, who overcome by transgression, deprived her lord, his righteous father of life? Was there not then so many woes and so many streaming eyes till the king hearkening to my appeal ceased war and made peace with Ajatasattu by giving him his daughter in marriage.

"Even so was it when Pasenadi's forefathers Vanka, Dabbasena and Kamsa made war on Varanasi till King Silavanta saying "there is to be no work of injury done on others because of me" went forth from his house to a houseless life.

"I am sick, I am weary; talk not to me Kumara-Kassapa, of Kings and their battles".

"Still my Lord, let me again appeal to you. Would you like it that our chief city Savathi should be beseiged and overrun by barbaric hordes; would you like it that holy Ayojjha should know the cruel tread of enemy feet; would you like it that twelve leagued Varanasi should be sacked and its temples burnt".

"Not so Kumara-Kassapa, I like it not that Savathi should come to harm nor Ayojjha sacked nor Varanasi burnt. Even so I like it not, if Kapilavattu of the Sakyans were beseiged and overrun, nor if holy Mithila was sacked, nor if Vesali were burnt and the monks of Jetavan slaughtered. But the wheel of life must come full circle and if these things come to pass I would grieve; but never would I kill; for I see in the stream of life, beings of good and bad colour, in happy or miserable existence according to their Karma."

"Do you not then wish for our victory, Lord"

"I wish not for anybody's victory. Victory begets hatred, for the conquered is unhappy. Never in the world does hatred cease by hatred, hatred ceases by love."

And silence fell on us.

After a while seeing the Lord preparing to go for his noon-day bath, and mindful again of his duty to his king Kumara-Kassapa spake.

"Listen Lord" he said and as Tathagata sat intent and listened, he spoke of the goodness and valour of the king, of the virtue and faith of his subjects; described how in Kosala and even in conquered Varanasi, each man followed his pursuits peaceful and undisturbed, spoke of God and men's duty; of the heaven to which the souls of those dying in battle would go; set forth the duty of all brave men and true to fight for the defence of the country and with the eloquence of which he was master, beseeched once more the Lord to come to the king's aid and gladden his heart.

Having listened intently and long Tathagata said in voice low and majestic mein.

"Why raise ye such questions: of the soul, God and the infinite, the jungle, the desert, the puppet-show, the writhing, the entanglement of speculation".

And then the Lord showed how our fretting selves are not really separate beings but passing ripples on the stream of life. And neither King nor Teacher could take us out of the wheel of life. Only they who are a refuge unto themselves, betaking themselves to no external refuge, but hold fast to the Truth as their lamp, overcoming anger by kindness and evil by good—they shall reach the topmost height; only they shall go through life unafraid.

And as the Lord spake, all those in the hut, all the living beings, all the world listened rapt and with humility. And when he had finished a silence fell on us as if all living things had ceased.

Then the Lord arose and as he was about to go out, Kumara-Kassapa doing reverence to his feet, as all of us, asked in a subdued voice—"Lord, what shall I say unto my King, my beloved sovereign".

And thus spake the Lord:—

"Not only to you but to all men Tathagata says—

If only men thus knew—This birth series is ill.

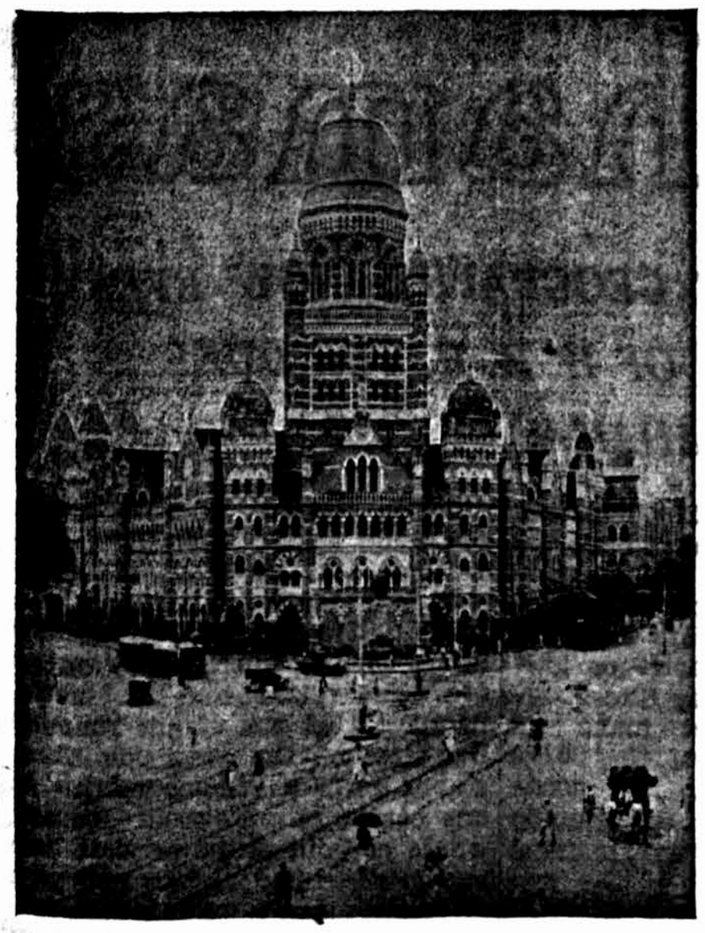
Man should not his brother slay —grief is the slayer's lot."

Thus saying, O monks, the Lord took up his bowl and staff, and grieving in his heart for man, went slowly away.

—"THE ARYAN PATH".

ELIZABETH & RALEIGH—MODERN VERSION!

A Canadian R. A. F. Corporal trying up the skates of a fair skator at the rink. This is strictly off duty, of course!



Bombay's Civic Home

HIS WORSHIP The MAYOR

THE FIRST CITIZEN AND THE FIRST SERVANT OF THE FIRST CITY IN INDIA

By Mathooradas Tricumjee

The City of Bombay rightly prides in calling itself 'Urbs Prima in Indis'; and the Mayor of Bombay occupies a place of eminence.

The office derives its power from law; but also gathers authority through public opinion and convention. The office of Mayor is not an exception to this general proposition. The civic government of Bombay is run by the Municipal Corporation established by the Bombay Legislature by an Act of 1888. The Corporation proper today consists of members elected by the people. It has the absolute power of the purse. No expenditure which is not ultimately sanctioned by the Corporation can be incurred by the executive. The main function of the Corporation is to lay down broadly the policy that is to be followed. It is for the executive to give effect to it.

The head of the executive is the Municipal Commissioner who is appointed by Government. Under him there are several expert officers with a big staff. The executive power of the Commissioner, however, is not wholly unrestricted. The Corporation under the Act is required to appoint a Committee called the Standing Committee. This Committee exercises control in several ways over the Commissioner. The Act itself imposes certain restrictions on the powers of the Commissioner.

Balance Of Power

It may be stated freely that the present constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is constituted with suitable balancing of power. It is desirable that deliberations are carried on by a reasonable number of persons sitting down together, but it is equally desirable that the execution of the decision thus taken is left to an individual who is in a sense responsible to the deliberative body without becoming subservient to it. Ordinarily in life deliberation precedes action. In the civic affairs deliberation is done by the Corporation proper; its decision is executed by the Commissioner.

The question, therefore, arises as to what is the place of the Mayor in such a constitution. It is interesting to note that the present Corporation is a direct successor to the Municipal body that was in existence in 1865. Another Act was passed in 1872 which modified the constitution, and the Act which governs the affairs of the Corporation to-day was passed as early as 1888. It has been amended frequently in many respects. Some of the amendments have been of far-reaching character. All the same the distribution of power as conceived in 1888 remains unchanged even to-day. Before the Act of 1888 came into operation, the Presiding authority of the Corporation was known by the modest title of Chairman. It was in 1888 that he began to be called President. This designation was changed to that of Mayor only in the year 1931. Except, however, the change of nomenclature of the presiding authority, the powers the Chairman and the President then had are the powers which the Mayor exercises to-day.

Communal Convention

The Mayor is necessarily a member of the Corporation. He is annually elected but is eligible for re-election. In practice only on rare occasions the same person has been re-elected Mayor in the succeeding year. A convention has grown up of late by which the Mayor is elected by turn from each of the four important communities that compose the population of this great city. This convention necessarily makes it impossible for the Mayor, howsoever able and eminent he may be, from being re-elected as Mayor immediately for the second time.

It is a moot point whether such a convention is a healthy one in the larger interests of the country. However, the Congress Party in the Corporation, without entering into the propriety of the convention, has accepted the position from the day when it came into power. It is obvious that such a convention often keeps out a deserving person from becoming Mayors. At the same time it compels the Corporation to put persons of lesser calibre in the position of Mayor. But it appears that in these hard times when often dispassionate reason is at a discount it may not be judicious to attempt to set aside such a convention.

The powers of the Mayor today are very much identical with the powers of the Speaker of the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly in India. He has no executive power; not even that which the President of a Borough Municipality in other cities of the Province enjoys. He is only required under law to preside at the meetings of the Corporation. He has a vote as Councillor and in the event of equality of votes he has another or the casting vote; but in practice the Mayor generally avoids utilizing his own personal vote.

Above Party

He is the authority that summons the meetings of the Corporation. He regulates and conducts the proceedings of the Corporation in terms of the law and the rules of procedure framed by the Corporation. He is frequently required to give rulings on points of order like the Speaker of the Commons. As the custodian of the rules of procedure of the House he has opportunities to affect the decisions of the House. He has often to carry on correspondence with Government but only at the instance of the Corporation and in terms of the directions given to him by the Corporation. Beyond this, the Mayor has hardly any power under the law and yet the term Mayor has a fascination of its own.

By convention and through public opinion he has come to be regarded as the first citizen of the City and as such he receives the honour due to him. Although he has little power of decision and action under the Act, he, if he is a powerful personality, can wield considerable influence on the affairs of the City. He is looked upon as the person who can be approached for the redress of grievances either directly connected with the Municipal administration or even otherwise.

In recent years party system has come into existence in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The party system has great potentialities of doing good to the City. At the same time it is not free from danger spots. A healthy party system presupposes basic unity of conception among all sections of the House; the Chair is looked upon with due respect. Its dignity and prestige needs protection from every member and every section of the House.

The Chair is always to be treated as above party politics. Its occupant is to be retained at the high pedestal. Any attempt to lower him, to bring him down or to cast ridicule at him is bound to harm the institution sooner or later. The Chair is the point in the House where every member, every section of the House, converges. If this healthy practice is ridiculed or its importance is minimized, then the affairs of the institution are bound to suffer. It is also essential that at moments of crisis every section of the House make common cause and stand up for the institution of which they are members. If such basic conceptions are not understood and adhered to, the party system may prove a source of danger and harm the institution and the city which it is expected to serve.

Strict Narrow Path

A Councillor of a well-organized party may have an opportunity of being elevated to the Chair. Even then he is not expected to resign his membership of the party, but the same time he is expected while in the Chair to forget party allegiance and offer his own allegiance to the law and the rules of procedure of which he becomes the custodian. The duty of the Chair does not extend, generally speaking, to the merits of the proposals that come before the House. At times he may have to give his casting vote for finally deciding the issue. Even here he acts generally in an impersonal manner. It is difficult to generalize and reduce it to a standard which may govern the Mayor's casting vote. It has been found that even the Speaker of the House of Commons on occasions of rare importance takes into account the merits of the proposition and gives his casting vote according to his own light. The sphere of his duty therefore, lies in judicially and judiciously conducting the debate of the House.

He cannot afford to deviate from the strict narrow path he is expected to traverse. His success depends upon the degree of equanimity he can manifest, the degree to which in his observation he can become impersonal, the degree to which he can humour members of all temperaments and to the degree he develops the art

(Continued on Page 39)

He Knows The Thorns!

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee was the occupant of the Mayoral "gadi" last year. He did not find it quite a bed of roses!

Boom In Bahamas

NASSAU WAS SO LONG A HEADACHE FOR STUDENTS OF GEOGRAPHY: NOW EVERY SCHOOLBOY KNOWS THAT IT IS THE CAPITAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS.

WITH THE DRAWING POWER OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR INCREASED BY THEIR EIGHT-DAY VISIT TO FLORIDA, NASSAU, CAPITAL OF THE SUNDRENCHED BAHAMAS, HAS ENTERED WHAT MAY BE ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

From the moment the Windsors landed there on Aug. 17, Nassauvians from bootblacks up began to look forward to a Winter bonanza. The Duke's dramatic rendezvous at sea with President Roosevelt, while the Duchess was recuperating from a dental operation in a Miami Beach hospital, has done nothing to lessen the couple's magnetism.

Whether the ordinary tourist will actually get to see the man who was Edward VIII and the former Wallis Warfield is a question that many have asked. Although the Bahamas' new Governor is fully aware of his role as a tourist attraction, he has no intention of going on display for the benefit of every rubbernecker.

Public Curiosity

Shortly before the Windsors' Miami trip, Nassau's Government House forwarded a statement clarifying the Governor's intentions towards the visiting public. Still applicable it read:

> "Tourists will have every chance of seeing the Duke and Duchess in the same way that the people of Nassau see them every day. His Royal Highness will doubtless attend many public functions, but owing to the war his attendance at purely social functions will probably be drastically curtailed. During the war annual dinners and balls will be discontinued."

The statement also points out that the Duke will make official appearances to assent to bills passed by the Legislature, and to preside at executive council meetings, which are private. In sum, it means that although the average American ought not to expect to shake hands with His Royal Highness or to dance with the Duchess there is every likelihood that he will get an occasional glimpse of them. Any weekday morning in Rawson Square, the heart of the city, a blue-black car may drive up and a smiling, hatless ex-King step out briskly on his way to one of the surrounding public buildings. That happened regularly on those first hot days of the Windsors' stay in Nassau; there is no reason why it should not keep happening throughout the season, which lasts through March, writes Milton Bracker in "New York Times".

Coin Diving

But Nassau offers much more than a look at royalty. Blessed with a mild Winter climate, with fine beaches and a hibiscus-and-passion-flower setting for a wide range of activities, the little city and the realm it centres are interesting in their own right.

Nassau is situated on New Providence, one of the larger but by no means the largest of the twenty-nine islands which, together with 661 cays and some 2,000 reefs, make up the Bahamas. Ships enter a harbour lined with small, hand-hewn sailing craft from the primitive Out Islands. The first greeters are inevitably the coin divers, whose melodious calls from the water side as the ship docks recall Havana or other island ports. In Nassau the art of coin diving is supreme, with one fellow in a top hat the No. 1 artist. His hat has become a motif of Nassauvian post cards and souvenirs.

The Governor of The Bah amas and his Lady.

Very British

Rawson Square directly adjoins St. George's Wharf, where all liners tie up. Named for Sir Rawson W. Rawson, Governor from 1864 to 1869, it is a small park with an inner circle of tall palms. Somehow, it symbolizes Nassau, combining the tropical vegetation, the drowsy informality of loitering natives, the sharp proximity to the statue of Queen Victoria guarding the white-pillared legislative chamber just across Bay Street.

Parallel to the waterfront, Bay Street is the town's Fifth Avenue and Broadway combined. A great shopping centre, it is also the street of banks, real estate offices and business in general. Yet it is bounded on one end, only five blocks from the square, by the British Colonial, Nassau's No. 1 hotel, and Government House, with its sloping gardens, is barely three blocks inland. The Bahamas are extremely British and all social life, accordingly, is invisibly tagged here and there, "It's not done." Thus women are discouraged from wearing shorts or low-back dresses along Bay Street.

Full-blooded Negroes make up nearly two-thirds of the 20,000 Nassauvians. They are a good-natured, slow-moving, entertaining group. Steeped in the manana mood, they strum countless guitars.

ONE TUNE STILL CURRENT IN AUGUST RAN IMPUDENTLY, "SING, SING, SING, SING, MRS. SIMPSON STOLE OUR KING." THEY VOLUNTEER INFINITE WAYS OF BEING HELPFUL—TO TOURISTS.

Such a relationship might begin with simply, "Ah was there when you came off the boat, boss," or "How 'bout a nice carriage ride for the boss man to-night?" or even the reminiscent, "Ah watched your car for you, boss." In general, if under Huey Long every man was to be a king, in Nassau every visitor is a boss. An occasional variation is the broad, "What can Ah do for the sport to-day?"—"sport" being something like super-boss.

Beautiful Beaches

Such friendly fellows vow a remarkable ability to get you anything in Nassau cheaper than you could get it yourself. Fact is, there are two kinds of shopping in Nassau—for perfumes liquors, doe-skin, etc., in the Bay Street shops, where many prices are standardized—and for native handicraft at the stands rimming Bay Street on the water side. These stands form a regular market in one corner of Rawson Square, where coconut straw or sisal hats and baskets and beads and pins of lovely hued shells are always on sale. You can always bargain, too. The venders frankly admit (on non-cruise days, i.e., when a cruise ship is not in port) that their prices on cruise days run 50 per cent. higher.

The fame of Nassau's beaches is legitimately based on the beauty and temperature of the water and the purity and softness of the sand. Paradise Beach—on nearby Hog Island, just across the harbour from Nassau proper—has a fame all its own, but is not without competitors. It is traditional to dub the water "emerald" or "turquoise," but neither is precise. The water actually may be any of numberless shades ranging from the deep rich blue of the Mediterranean to a pale, faintly bluish green with a transparence positively startling.

Sailing is just as famous as swimming at Nassau, and for as good reasons: By day for suntan and adventurous excursions to other islands; under the moon for romance and relaxation. Nestling beneath the broad walk leading from St. George's Wharf is a fleet of small power craft, hirable for any purpose.

There is excellent game fishing in other parts of the Bahamas, as the mere mention of Bimini makes clear, but the dropline fishing over the old wreck just outside Nassau Harbour is not very good. Since the boats have glass-paneled bottoms, you can see your baited line trail through the water. And you'll see magnificently hued fish muzzle it caress it, hold conferences around it—do everything but bite it.

Sport

Broader and more familiar aspects of Nassau, important to travellers in general, are the hotels, ranging from the British Colonial, the Fort Montagu Beach, the Royal Victoria, the Shoreham and the Rozelda down through the many types of cottages; the night spots, like Dirty Dick's, known nearly as well as Sloppy Joe's in Havana; the marine gardens, where the under-sea display is at its finest; the J. E. Williamson undersea postoffice, the sponge market and the marine air terminal, where clippers from Miami, two hours away, arrive and depart.

During the season there is not only golf, tennis, yachting, horse-racing, private flying, water skiing, polo, rugby, dancing—but an elaborate schedule of special events, like the annual Nassau-Miami ocean race. Social life moves father loftily, but there are always the sun, the sea, the flowers, the roads for hiking or cycling.

In a separate category are the landmarks like Blackbeard's Castle, Fort Fincastle and the Queen's Staircase, Fort Charlotte and Fort Montagu. Each has a history, in a city not far from the spot where the history of the New World began.

STUDY OF RAMAYANA

(1) VALMIKI NO JAYA, (2) BRAHMA DESH NO PRAVAS, by K. G. M. and D. B. Kalelkar, respectively, both published by the Navijivan Press, Ahmedabad, price As. 6 and 3 respectively.

Both books are second editions. The first is a translation (through Marathi) of Mahamopadhyaya Harprased Shastri's work in Bengali published fifty years ago, and is a fascinating study of the Ramayana, both in its material and spiritual aspects. The former is well-known to every Indian to whom the incidents in that great epic of India have become familiar from childhood.

The spiritual aspect is, however, less known and the late Shastri has successfully tried to discover the secret lying behind its every day incidents and it is this, viz., that neither physical force nor mere intelligence would secure peace or quiet to an individual or harmony to the world at large. Feeling, sentiment and purity of heart only can secure those ends.

The second book is an interesting account of the travels in Burma written by Kaka Kalelkar in his usual attractive style.

K.

PARSI MUSICIAN AND NOVELIST

Do Gujerati-speaking septuagenarians who are novelists and writers continue their literary activities with equal ease and felicity, as they advance in age, bidding fair to be octogenarians? Despite many handicaps, not the least of them being the enervating climate of our country, many Gujerati writers at this advanced age do continue to pursue their normal activities, the brilliance of their shafts of criticism not at all dimmed, nor the age having withered their ardour. There are many outstanding cases of such writers, specially of the sterner sex. This, perhaps, cannot be said with equal force about the favoured sex of the past generation, though members of this sex bid fair, in the near future, to equal if not outdo the record of their brothers in the line, judging from the activities of the present generation.

We have referred in these columns to the varied activities, extending over half a century, of Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote, the well-known musician, novelist and writer, who celebrated her Golden Jubilees as musician and novelist in 1935 and 1939, respectively. Her shining records in these fields have naturally excited jealousy in certain quarters, which have persistently tried to belittle her achievements by inspired propaganda. A person in the public eye, particularly a lady, prizes her good name above all others; and it is but natural that Miss Palamkote should have decided to silence her critics effectively by publishing another book (incidenally it is her 13th published work), entitled "Ghebi Bachav" (meaning 'Divine Defence') in which she has successfully replied to her detractors by giving copious extracts, from letters written to her not only by grateful parents of her pupils but, also by her able tutor, himself, the late Prof. G. Scrinzi, "the only resident professional pianist" in Bombay, whose pupil she was for 10 years. All these opinions given by well-known persons bear ample testimony to her unique teaching career and to her plain-living and high-thinking.

It is to be hoped this work which is published by her at the age of 74, and which bids fair to be her last will and testament, will deal the 'coup de race' to all her carpine critics.

"PRABUDDHA KERALAM"

This Malayalam *magazine* was *launched into existence about quarter of a century ago by the Sri* Ramakrishna Ashram, Nettayam, Trivandrum, with a view to propagate the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda—a mission which the journal has discharged with unique success. The present editor of the journal is Swami Tapasyananda, *ex-editor of the "Vedanta Kesari", Madras, and a well-known scholar.* Malayali readers *will find interesting articles in every issue.*

State And The Citizen

PLEA FOR SPIRITUAL DEMOCRACY

PREPARATION FOR CITIZENSHIP by SOPHIA WADIA (International Book House Bombay—India—1941). Pp. 72. Price Re. 1. Foreword by Dr. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

These are three Mysore University Extension Lectures delivered by Srimati Sophia Wadia, now published in book form. In the first lecture, the authoress expounds the spiritual principle of universal brotherhood underlying ancient Indian democracy, and emphasises the need for India, in her own case, to understand and apply that spiritual principle to the present day democracy of the materialistic type as understood in the west, if she desires to escape "the rain of passion, the floods of greed, the winds of competition, the moral and mental chaos which is destroying industrial Europe."

The second and the third lectures deal with the duty of the citizen to the State and the duty of the State to the citizen. The citizen should regard himself or the cause of the Universal Spirit, the individual serving Humanity. The absence of this conception breeds arrogance, strength, and individualism run mad. The State is the School where the citizen may and should by right livelihood, self-discipline, and good behaviour, educate himself for serving Humanity. "We, who are adults", says the authoress, "have to educate ourselves in this ideal—of serving our fellowmen through our daily life, at home, at office in the law court .....in the paddy field....." Thus true 'Sva-raj' true 'Dharma-raj'

DUTY OF STATE

The State, in its turn, has to make its own contribution to maintain the high level of Spiritual Democracy. This contribution lies in the State functioning so that, evil wherever found within its borders does not go unchecked and the evil-doer within its boundaries is educated so as to get over his evil. The State must learn to take cognisance of the Human Individual as an Immortal Soul. It has to inculcate in the citizen the spirit of action, and provide opportunity for right livelihood, so that the citizen may be able to do his duty to the world. As regards the outside world, the State should behave as a member of the larger human family, viz the world state. "Apply the family spirit, to the human race," says the authoress.

The entire series is happily inspired and is of high philosophic quality. In luminous prose, the authoress has made, in the words of Dr. Tagore, "her clarion call to the state and the citizen to contribute co-operatively to bringing into being Self-Rule, in which diversities of gifts and graces of the spirit but enrich one another as well as the whole of humanity."

N. H. P.

LITERARY QUIZ

BEST BOOKS OF LAST DECADE

How Many Of The Following 50 Books Have You Read?

Books of the "nineteen-thirties" were reviewed and discussed recently by Prof. Claude W. Thompson of Montreal.

He said that reading and knowing every book published in a year was impossible; therefore there had to be some system of choice for the man who was interested in current literature. For instance, if one read one hundred newly-published books in a year, at the end of 10 years there would remain 149,000 volumes that had not been opened.

For his choice of books, Prof. Thompson said he called on the assistance of book critics, the reputation of publishing houses and on his own circle of friends. In his address he discussed the various and different elements which make up a best-seller, including the unpredictable "freak."

BEST OF LOT.

Of the books he had read during the past decade, Prof. Thompson offered the following choice of 50 as the best of the lot: The Story of San Michele (Axel Munthe; Wellington (Phillip Guedalla); Indians of Canada (D. Jenness); Marlborough (Winston Churchill); Personal History (Vincent Sheean); Mary, Queen of Scotland and the Isles (Stefan Zweig); Milton (H. Belloc); Seven Pillars of Wisdom (T. E. Lawrence); Augustus (John Buchan); The Culture of Cities (Lewis Mumford); Madame Curie (Eve Curie); Jane Welsh Carlyle (T. Scudder); Green Hell (J. Duguid).

The Native's Return (Louis Adamic); In the Steps of The Master (H. V. Morton); North to the Orient (Anne Lindbergh); News From Tartary (Peter Fleming; The Danube (E. Lengyel); Science of Life (Huxley and Wells); The Mysterious Universe (James Jeans); Parade of the Living (J. H. Bradley); The Universe of Light (Sir William Bragg; Rats, Lice and History (Hans Zinsser); Man the Unknown (Alexis Carrel); Mathematics for the Millions (L. Hogben); Farewell to Arms (Ernest Hemingway); The Good Companions (J. B. Priestley); Rogue Herries (Hugh Walpole); The Good Earth (Pearl Buck); Shadows on the Rock (Willa Cather).

Testament of Youth (Vera Brittain); Good-Bye Mr. Chips (James Hilton); Joseph and his Brothers (Thomas Mann); Precious Bane (Mary Webb); The Dark Glass (Marl-Cost); Of Time and the River (Thomas Wolfe); The Last Puritan (George Santayana); Divide the Desolation (K. MacFarlane); Sparkenbroke (Charles Morgan); Sailor on Horseback (Irving Stone); Count Belesarious (Robert Claves); O! Absolom (My Son, My Son) (Howard Spring); 1066 and All That (Sellar and Yeatman); Philosophy and Civilization (John Dewey); Song of the Undertow (W. Macdonald); 400,000,000 Customers (Carl Crow); The Buried Candelabrum (Stefan Zweig); Damien the Leper (John Farrow); Robinson of England (John Drinkwater); Land of the Free (Archibald MacLeish).

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The May number of this journal opens with an eloquent tribute to the genius of Rabindranath Tagore who attained the age of eighty this month. He has given to his country and to the whole world, says the writer, ideas which will reverberate for a long time to come in the world's atmosphere, evoking human gratitude and human praise. That mysticism has been an indispensable aid to the social process, the integration and fixation of social value, is emphasized by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee in another article. Prof. Benjamin Farrington and Dr. P. T. Raju scrutinize, from opposite slandpoints, the value of the Greek conception of citizenship, the former contending that the same can render little help to us in solving the problems of our day, while the latter holds that the value of Greek thought lies in the discovery of the true foundation of society. A "rational explanation" of rebirth is attempted by Prof. Jaideva Singh in another article while Messrs. J. M. Ganguli and G. N. Acharya deal with the teachings of Buddha. The book reviews and editorial "Ends and Sayings" are as informative and interesting as ever.

INDIAN YEAR BOOK

One more Year Book of India has made its appearance under the aegis of Messrs S. C. Sarkar and Sons, Ltd., the well-known law-publishers of College Square, Calcutta. In several ways the work is a more comprehensive and up-to-date one than any of the existing publications. The wealth of information furnished by the numerous statistical tables and summeries of official and other reports included in the work does credit to the labours of the Editor of Mr. J. Guha Thakurta, M. A. (Econ.), M. A. (Com.) Cal., M. Sc. (Econ.), Lond. and his assistant Mr. Amal C. Ghatak, M. A. Almost every sphere of activity in India, is covered by the compilation and as a handy book of general knowledge about India, it will have few serious rivals. The sports section will be found to be fairly exhaustive, while the outline of the war, included in work, will help the reader to refresh his memory regarding the causes that led to the present world crisis. There is a full index and a bibliography which enhance the value of the publication. The price of Re. 1 for a work of over 350 pages must be considered to be moderate.

LIGHT ON BUDDHA

(1) BUDDHA LILA, (2) APVITI, by Dharmanand Kosambi, Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad, price As. 12 and Rs. 1-4.

Professor Dharmanand Kosambi has devoted his work to the Research of Buddha's Life and Philosophy and he is one of India's foremost and well-known living scholars on that rather difficult subject. His autobiography discloses the insurmountable difficulties and prejudices he had to overcome in the attainment of his object. It reads like a novel and is very interesting and entertaining.

BUDDHA LILA is taken up with a narration of the Life of Buddha and his preaching and practice. It is a mine of information on the topics, information collected first-hand and therefore unimpeachable.

K.

OUR SHORT STORY

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

Lovable Brute

APRIL had the feeling she was being watched. She glanced about the crowded room and found Robert staring straight at her. Annoyance brought a tinge of colour to her cheeks. What right had he to look at her that way? Just because they were engaged did he think he owned her?

She looked away quickly, with a little angry toss of her head Rodney Wanda, who has paused momentarily in his run of talk smiled warmly and began again immediately. April settled back with a little sigh of ecstasy. Rodney Wanda was the first writer she had ever met and she was thrilled. His mere physical appearance met with her conception of what a writer should be.

He was tall and handsome, with dark, dreamy eyes and a sensitive mouth and a slow, warm smile. Best of all he wore his clothes carelessly, as some writers do. His tweed jacket was loose-fitting. His shirt of pastel blue, was cut low at the throat and had a large, flaring collar carelessly thrown open. His trousers were a tannish flannel.

No studied forethought here regarding personal appearance. Rather, a total unawareness. Mr. Wanda gave the appearance of being masculine and virile, yet you knew it was only secondary to a nature that was instinctively delicate, refined, romantic, cultured.

"I have so wanted to meet a real writer, Mr. Wanda. Tell me, do you have regular hours of work like other folks?"

"Well, yes and no. That is, sometimes, and sometimes not."

"I see. It must be thrilling. Do you use a pen or pencil to make your first drafts?"

"A typewriter."

"How interesting. But isn't typewriter distracting to your train of thought?"

"Yes, it is."

"Then why don't you use a pen?"

"A pen is more distracting. I can't read my own writing."

Just then Robert Austin touched April on the shoulder. "Excuse me," he said, "but they've begun dancing on the terrace. Shall we dance, April?"

April was on the point of refusing, but Rodney Wanda bounded to his feet and bowed graciously. "By all means, do so, Miss Young. I—er—have a few notes to make. The muse, you know." He flashed his warm smile.

"Isn't it exciting to know a real author," April said to Robert when they were out on the terrace.

"It might be," said Robert, "if he weren't such a dope."

April gasped. "Robert Austin! Saying that is just plain low down horrid. I think Rodney is grand. I'm going out to the lake with him to-morrow, and—and—well, I'm going no matter what you say!"

"Well, look," said Robert, "wait until I say something before you get hot. I wouldn't object if you went to Timbuctoo with him."

This remark of Robert's was rather disconcerting. April thought about it all night, but she forgot it the next day when Rodney Wanda masterfully cast off the ropes from the Hilltop House's power launch, stepped on the starter and grasped the wheel like a true sailor. She would have preferred a quietly drifting canoe, but it was marvellous even being alone with such a dream man amid the deafening roar of a six-cylinder, high-speed motor.

Conversation was impossible, but April knew that sooner or later Rodney would still the motor and allow the boat to drift. He did. Or rather the motor stilled itself. It sputtered and went dead. And at the same time water began to slosh around beneath the floor boards. Mr. Wanda looked annoyed, then alarmed. "Good heavens," he said, "we're drifting and sinking and I can't swim!"

This was rather a surprising announcement to hear from so virile a male. April could swim, but she couldn't tow a big hulk like him ashore. She looked around desperately. The lake was deserted.

"There's only one thing to do," she said, "take off your clothes and jump overboard with a life preserver. I'll swim ashore and get help."

A look of horror came into Rodney's face, but when the boat began to wobble precariously he began unbuttoning his jacket. April saw that his arms instead of being tanned and muscular were thin and white. The casual sport shirt that he wore was padded to give the effect of broad shoulders. She waited long enough to witness a pair of skinny legs, then with a disgusted grunt she dived smoothly into the water and struck out for the nearest shore.

Coincidentally, Robert Austin was waiting with a boat on the shore. He helped her out of the water, grinning broadly. She stared at him a minute. "Robert Austin, did you—"

"That's right. I did. Drained out the gas and pulled a plug in the boat. Now you have your choice of taking this boat and going to the rescue of your hero, or letting him drift into Dockham shore, which he'll hit in about five minutes, or you can come along home with me and act sensible and like an engaged woman from this moment forward. Which will it be?"

April hesitated the barest fraction of a second. "You lovable brute! I'll go with you."

TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Case Of Marie Lafarge

(By Vincent Towne)

THE most baffling of all French murder mysteries involved the daughter of one of Napoleon's favourite officers, Colonel Cappelle, of the Old Guard. This beautiful girl was also the granddaughter of the famous Duke of Orleans (Philippe Egalite) by his companion and house-keeper, Mme. de Genlis.

Marie Cappelle had a very lonely girlhood. After her father's death, when she was very young, her mother remarried, and she was adopted by her aunt. Many men sought her hand, but she failed to return their love, and continued to endure her secluded existence until the age of 23, when influenced by her uncle she consented to a marriage of convenience with Charles Lafarge, a young ironmaster who lived with his mother in a lonely country house, Les Glandiers.

On the day of their return from their honeymoon Marie locked herself in her room and slipped under the door to her entreating husband a note asking him to free her from her vows, as she loved another and could not endure the contemplation of a life at Les Glandiers. But the couple became reconciled and circumstances seemed to indicate that the story of the former lover was a fiction invented by Marie. Thereafter she took her place in Lafarge's home, furthered his interests and made herself beloved by his employees and neighbours.

Lafarge was a man of hot temper, and it soon developed that he was not altogether honest in his business transactions. But Marie continued to transform the ugly country house into a cheerful home and to bring sunshine even into the soul of her grim mother-in-law, who had disliked her from the first.

After some time the young bride fell ill. Calling her husband to her bedside, she told him that as evidence of her love and devotion she wished to make a will leaving him the sole enjoyment of her fortune, and Lafarge, touched by her act, made a will of his own, leaving her everything that he possessed. Finally, to raise money for the development of a new enterprise, the iron-master went to Paris taking with him one Denis, a foreman. This sinister individual seemed to exert an evil influence over Lafarge and to share some knowledge that gave him power over his employer.

Lafarge remained away more than a month, during which time he and his wife exchanged affectionate letters. In one of these missives she told her husband that she had sent to him a box containing a miniature of herself and a few little cakes which she had made, requesting that he eat one at midnight, at which hour she, according to an ancient custom, would eat a similar one herself as a pledge of their love.

The box arrived at Lafarge's hotel and was opened not by himself, but by a servant. Afterward, according to his own testimony, the box when presented to him, contained not the several small cakes described by his wife, but one large one. Eating a piece of it, he was taken violently ill. With Denis, he then returned home, having negotiated a loan of dol. 2,000, which transaction was carefully concealed from Marie. His illness continuing, Marie was in constant attendance at his bedside. As his sleep was constantly annoyed by rats infesting the old home, she, as on previous occasions, ordered arsenic for their extermination, and Demis procured it from the chemist.

Lafarge suffered a painful illness, supposed to be due to attacks of colic, to which he had been subjected since childhood. Finally there arrived upon the scene one Mme. Brun, an intimate of Marie's mother-in-law. The ironmaster now grew worse and Marie begged that a famous specialist be called in for consultation, but his mother insisted upon engaging a young inexperienced physician.

Lafarge died and after Marie had retired to her room to give way to her grief she was amazed to find herself locked in. It then developed that as a result of insinuations made by Mme. Brun she had been suspected of poisoning her husband. Mme. Brun and Mme. Lafarge, the elder, claimed to have suspected Marie's guilt for some days before her husband's death, yet they had continued to allow her to prepare his food. Medical experts, who made a post-mortem upon Lafarge, reported that they had found no trace of poison in his body, whereupon her mother-in-law apologized for having suspected her, but the authorities did not seem to be satisfied, and the widow, now only 24 years old, was subjected to a rigid examination, during which her enemies, Mme. Brun and Denis pointed the finger of suspicion against her. As a result, Marie, a bride of less

(Continued on page 34)

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A WEEK OF WAR

Spotlight On Syria

Under the spotlight.
Will the tail wag the dog?

By N. G. JOG

MAY 16.

Rudolph Hess, Nazi Prince of Wales once removed, crashed into news in the early hours of Tuesday morning, though actually he baled out from his Messerschmidt 110 on a Scottish farm two days earlier.

It was certainly the most sensational story of the war. It has kept the telegraph wires buzzing for the last four days and all sorts of inferences and guesses are being made to account for this amazing escapade of Hitler's most trusted Deputy.

The Nazis, of course, are trying their level best to soften this staggering blow to the Reich morale. They are cleverly trying to dismiss it as a mad man's act. Herr Hess, they aver, has been going potty for a long time and that the Fuehrer had relieved him of most of his responsibilities long since.

But even if Hess was suffering from a mental disorder, as alleged by Dr. Goebbels, there was certainly a method in his madness. The very thorough preparations he made for his successful get-away and the fact that he landed almost plumb on his destination—the Duke of Hamilton's country seat—conclusively prove that there is nothing wrong with his grey matter.

Proper Perspective

What is the explanation then of this most amazing episode of the war? As Mr. Churchill pithily put it "This is one of those cases in which imagination is somewhat baffled by facts as they present themselves." And at the moment of writing the full facts are yet to present themselves What we have is fanciful conjectures, wishful thinking and even an unconscious idolisation of the ex-No. 3 Nazi!

I for one, therefore, heartily welcome Mr. Ernest Bevin's sharp indictment of Hess as "a murderer" and M. Masaryk's characterisation of him as "a swine and a rogue". These descriptions may swing to the other extreme but at least they help us to see things in their proper perspective.

If a Nazi can become respectable simply because he rats from his fellow-gangsters, then there is something really wrong with the British approach to and conduct of the war. Herr Hess is being hailed as upright, sincere, idealist and what not for being a traitor—that is what he has done, to put it bluntly.

If tomorrow in a fit of hallucination the Fuehrer himself follows suit and lands on Buckingham Palace grounds, he will probably be canonised as the Saint of Berchtesgaden by those who are to-day lauding the man who bears his full share of responsibility for every heinous crime committed by the Nazis on their own and other peoples from the blood-bath of June, 30, 1934, in Berlin to the diabolical mass-murder in Belgrade on April, 6, 1941.

I grant that Hess has tons of propaganda value to-day and that every opportunity must be taken to exploit this heaven-sent opportunity. The German people to-day must be literally dumbfounded by this desertion of their beloved Deutschland by a man whom they worshipped.

There must be something really rotten in the Nazi core if things can happen like this—they must be feeling!

An Ancient Saying

That feeling must be rammed home for all it is worth and turned into a psychological dynamite to explode the Nazi tyranny. But that is about all Hess is worth. On the other hand who knows that this stunt might not be one more carefully calculated machination of those "Totalitarian Gentlemen" to create confusion in the mind of their opponents?

There is an ancient saying:—"Beware of the Greeks even when they bring presents". Similarly it is better to beware of a Nazi even though he crashes down from the sky as a refugee. There is only one thing more dangerous than a Nazi. That is another Nazi! Mr. Bevin and M. Masaryk therefore, have done a great service by exploding the flapdoodle of the last few days.

Meanwhile the war remains to be fought. And Hitler will fight it the more and not the less grimly because of Hess' betrayal into the hands of his enemies. Let us note this very pertinent fact. Whatever advantages will accrue to Britain through Hess will be indirect and remote, if any at all. But the full fury of a Fuehrer at bay will be released on his enemies forthwith.

And it seems as if this weekend will mark the opening of the second phase of the German Drive to the East. The latest reports say that the German Air Force is already installed in four Syrian bases and that a German-Italian Military Mission has arrived at the Iraqi capital. These reports are not yet officially confirmed but there seems no reason to disbelieve them. This development seems to be the first fruit of the Nazi-Vichy collaboration which Marshal Petain publicly approved the other day.

Nothing So Vile

Syria is thus under the spotlight again and the unhindered passage of German troops and aeroplanes over this mandated territory is bound to provoke an Anglo-French crisis. It cannot be gainsaid that the British Government has so far shown an exemplary patience in its dealings with Vichy in the hope that Marshal Petain will not allow things to go too far. But all its restraint and all the good offices of President Roosevelt have proved unavailing and the evil genius of Admiral Darlan seems to be actively heading towards an open conflict with France's late Ally.

The Syrian tail is bound to wag the Vichy dog and if any clash actually takes place there between the French and British forces, it is bound to develop into an Anglo-French war. That would be a most tragic eventuality but it has got to be faced when things have come to such a pass. As the Free French newspaper "France" said "..... to go into the opposite camp—one has never seen anything so vile."

And what of the three and a half million Syrians who are thus being dragged into war by their self-appointed trustees, who after their resignation of the League of Nations' membership have forfeited all moral if not legal rights over the mandated people? The latter are being sacrificed as a pawn to placate the Nazi moloch irrespective of their own wishes and welfare.

Unfulfilled Promise

The Syrians had never much love lost for their French masters . It was in Syria where the Arab national feeling was born in the middle of the last century and where it gradually became most vocal. The mandate was marked by continued disorders right from 1920 to 1935 and it was only the treaties of 1936 by which France promised to grant independence to Syria and Lebanon after three years which gave a semblance of peace and contentment to the country.

That promise, however, was never kept. The declaration of war in September 1939 naturally postponed the whole issue and Syria, too, was dragged into the ignominy of defeat by the French capitulation in June 1940. Since then the country has become the hotbed of Axis intrigues. The French Administration is becoming gradually demoralised and what was two years ago a powerful colonial stronghold of France has become a prey for the Totalitarian Powers.

The enemies of Britain like the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem have thrived in Syria after the French collapse. They are working hand in glove with Axis agents, who are duping them with promises of an independent Pan-Arab Federation after the war. Axis propaganda is strong in Syria and a broadcasting station was lately established at Beirut. Allied newspapers are banned from the country and everything is done to foment anti-British feeling.

Isolation Of Turkey

This is the background of Syria which now bids fair to become another bloody theatre of war. Not merely Syria but all her neighbours are vitally concerned with the latest ominous developments. To begin with, an occupation of Syria by German troops would mean that Turkey is firmly and finally encircled. She will thenceforth be virtually reduced to the position of Sweden or Switzerland, without the natural protection of the latter.

And if Marshal Petain is good enough to give a passage to Hitler's hordes there is no reason why Turkey should be provoked into fight at all. The Fuehrer will be quite content to keep Turkey in permanent isolation—at his pleasure. And the Turks would be at perfect liberty to flatter themselves that they have retained their territorial integrity and national independence!

What of the other neighbours of Syria? Iraq has already been sold by Rashid Ali to Hitler while Iran is most concerned about what surprise Stalin would spring upon her. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and Emir Abdullah of Transjordan are, however, level-headed statesmen and they are not likely to walk into the Axis parlour. It only remains to be seen how far they will be successful in maintaining peace in the Arab world.

The Grand Mufti
Watch this Stormy Petrel

Danger Signal

It is, therefore, very obvious that critical days lie ahead of Britain. Both the arms of the Axis pincer movement against Suez seem at present poised to strike the blow. The situation would have been not so bad had it not been for the danger of Anglo-French hostilities. Nearly half a million troops are available to General Wavell. American supplies, too, are being unloaded directly at Alexandria. And thanks to the initiative gained in Iraq and the stabilisation at Sollum, one need not take an alarming view of the situation in the Near and Middle East.

But Syria is the danger-signal not so much for the East as for the West. That is to say if the Anglo-French clash, which seems imminent there, spreads further and develops into an open war between the ex-Allies, the war will have entered into its most critical phase.

That would be the greatest triumph of Hitler, though France will be doubly dead in that process. Last June she was dead to her freedom. Will next June see the demise of her national honour?

In response to the footnote on this page last week, I have received a number of letters. I am thankful for the suggestions as well as the criticisms made by my correspondents. I regret, however, that owing to obvious reasons of space, I cannot reply separately to the numerous questions put to me. The issues raised will, however, be dealt with on suitable occasions in the future.

N. G. J.

BONUS FUND FOR SWEEPERS

MADRAS, May 16.

The Madras Government have under consideration the framing of a set of rules in regard to the constitution of a bonus fund for the benefit of scavengers and sweepers in the employ of local bodies. They have asked the Corporation of Madras whether the latter has any scheme for such employees under its control. —United Press.

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JAIN LEADER PASSES AWAY

(From A Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, May 16.

The death occurred at 4-45 this morning at Ghatkopar of Shatavdhani Pandit Ratnachandraji Maharaj, religious head of the Shwetambar Sthanakvasi Jain community, at the age of 63.

The funeral procession taken out in the afternoon was largely attended.

Panditji had compiled a dictionary of Ardhamagadhi and was the author of several religious books.

GANDHIJI IS RIGHT, SAYS ARUNDALE

MADRAS, May 17.

"Gandhiji is immensely right when he says he cannot talk to Mr. Jinnah as a Hindu. He can indeed only talk to him as an Indian. And Mr. Jinnah should talk to Gandhiji as an Indian, not as a Muslim", says Dr George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, in a statement to the United Press.

Dr. Arundale says: "Sir T. B Sapru's letter to Mr. Jinnah is full of sound, constructive earnestness. Unfortunately, Mr. Jinnah has forgotten that he is an Indian and only knows himself as a Muslim and Gandhiji's final letter of March 7 ends naturally enough on a note of despondency. But may I not say that the hour for good work is always with us, whether or not at any particular time it strikes. Therefore is it vital for all lovers of India ceaselessly to strive for settlement, that they may be found at their posts when the time does come, and it may come the sooner because they are at their posts.

Referring to the Pakistan Scheme, Dr. Arundale says that it is not a cause but a manoeuvre —United Press.

BENARES, May 15.

Mr. Ganga Prasad Singh, a student of the Kashi Vidyapith is reported to have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules at Bijnor.—A. P.

No Suspension Of Satyagraha

Kripalani Says Gandhiji Will Make Conditions More Stringent For Satyagrahis

A categorical denial of the rumour that Mahatma Gandhi is likely to suspend the Satyagraha movement was made by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, now in Bombay, to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

He said:—"The movement is not going to be suspended unless the Congress demands are fulfilled. Gandhiji is scrutinising the fresh lists and he wants to make the conditions more stringent for the future intending Satyagrahis and that is why he does not want to pass the new lists as they come.

"This will apply to fresh lists and not to those lists which have been already approved of and sanctioned. Those whose names have been approved will keep the movement going."

"All Satyagrahis who have been released must offer Satyagraha again. They have not to take fresh permission from Gandhiji or the respective local Congress authorities."

Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. arrived in Bombay from Wardha on Saturday morning.

It is likely that permission for those included in the fresh lists may be given by Gandhiji after close scrutiny, in about a month.

RIOT SUSPECTS AGAIN REMANDED

One hundred and twenty five persons who were arrested during the recent communal disturbances in the City were further remanded in custody by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency magistrate of the Mazagon Police Court to-day.

The Magistrate, on an application made by the Police, discharged 31 persons who were also arrested during disturbances.

BOY'S FATAL FALL FROM FIRST FLOOR

While he was looking out from the window of his house on the first floor of a building at Garibdas Street, Wadgadi, one Mangaldas Hirji, a boy of eight, accidentally fell down on the road yesterday. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

A verdict of death due to accidental fall was recorded by the Bombay Coroner to-day.

Quake Shock In China Recorded At Colaba

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1790 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near latitude 24.5 degrees north and longitude 101.0 degrees east in Yunnan Province in China was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 12 hours 50 minutes (I S.T.) on Friday, May 16, 1941.—A. P.

FOR GROUNDNUTS AND LINSEED

SIMLA, May 16.

The United Press learns that a central fund will be created with the funds made available by the British Government in respect of their purchases of groundnuts and linseed.

These will be distributed among the provinces and States producing these commodities for being utilised in the interests of growers and producers of groundnuts and linseed.—United Press

BHOPAL, May 15

After having held the Khalsa College, Amritsar (Holders) on two drawn matches in the second round Lucknow Rovers had to suddenly withdraw from the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament owing to the death in Lucknow of their Secretary, Mr. Ikram. Khalsa College thus received a walkover into the third round Later in the evening, Sikandra T. C. Bhopal composed mostly of local veterans, held the Tigers Club, Rampur in a draw each scoring once. —A.P.

DECISIVE CLASH IN SYRIA!

BRITISH AND NAZI FORCES PREPARE FOR BATTLE FOR MASTERY IN MIDDLE EAST

LONDON, May 17.

IT IS no secret that developments disagreeable to Britain have long been foreseen in the Middle East and military commitments elsewhere may be accepted as the reason why no action was taken sooner. But both sides are now preparing for a clash which now seems destined to take place in the French Mandated Territory of Syria, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

FRENCH STRENGTH

When General Weygand was Commander of the French army of the Orient before the collapse of France, he never had more than 60,000 men under arms, the majority of whom were native levies, the remainder being either French colonial regiments or units of the Metropolitan army. A substantial proportion of these troops have been disbanded or sent back to their homes so that the forces of General Dentz, whom the Vichy Government has placed in charge of this area, are not believed to exceed half this number. Even before the fall of France the French colonial armies both in Africa and Syria were short of equipment and munitions.

Since then the Italo-German Armistice Commission has been at work and a large amount of munitions and equipment is understood to have been destroyed. Even so, should General Dentz decide to add his forces to those of Germany it would add to British difficulties in that area.

Although General Dentz described the R. A. F. raids on Syrian airfields as "flagrant acts of hostility towards France", Vichy, more conscious of the gravity of the French position or perhaps acting on a hint from the Germans, has declared that the R. A. F. attacks are "Not to be considered as acts of aggression". If Vichy pays heed to President Roosevelt's stern warning even Admiral Darlan may see the wisdom of restraining his Lieutenant in Syria.—Reuter.

Protest Against Br. Bombing Of Syrian Air Bases

CAIRO, May 17.

It is learnt that General Dentz, French Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Syria has protested in the name of the Vichy Government to the British Consul-General at Beirut, against the British bombing of Syrian air bases.—Reuter.

INDIAN EVACUEES FROM IRAQ.

KARACHI, May 17.

Indian evacuees from Iraq, 53 women and 95 children, have left for various stations in India, the authorities having arranged their passage. Some of them left for Lahore and others left for Bombay 'en route' to Madras.—A. P.

IRAQ MINISTER FOR SYRIA

ANKARA.—Naji Shawkat, the Iraq Defence Minister, left by the Taurus Express for Syria, being seen off by the Iraq Minister and Secretary to the Turkish Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

27 PLANES DESTROYED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

During the week ended at dusk on May 15, at least 27 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Mediterranean theatre of war, and many others damaged on the ground. Eleven British aircraft failed to return from all Mediterranean and African operations.—Reuter.

Turkey Fears Encirclement

Nazi Manoeuvre In Syria: Frenchmen Anxious

AMERICAN PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST VICHY SELL-OUT: PETAIN'S VAIN ATTEMPT AT CAMOUFLAGE

LONDON, May 17.

Germans will probably replace Italians on the Syria, Armistice Commission. This is the next German move in manoeuvring over Syria, forecast by the Jerusalem correspondent of the Independent French Agency.

ANXIETY AMONG FRENCHMEN

News from Vichy concerning the Franco-German agreement is causing increasing anxiety in French circles in Syria, says the correspondent. The anxiety has become greater owing to the arrival of Germans with diplomatic passports who appear to be in a position to play a more official role than their purely "civilian" predecessors. Reports which so far are not confirmed indicate that Italian members of the Armistic Commission will shortly leave Syria, their place being taken by German officials.

R. A. F. BOMBING OF SYRIAN 'DROMES Not Acts Of Aggression, Says Vichy

VICHY:—That the British bombing of Syrian air bases will not be considered an act of aggression is indicated by the Vichy Government in a statement early to-day.

The statement—made in reply to President Roosevelt—said: "France, anxious to safeguard her position as a great power and maintain the integrity of her territory and Empire, is entitled to discuss with her conqueror conditions for mutual reorganisation of continental Europe. That does not mean she intends to attack Great Britain, still less the United States. The bombing of Syrian aerodromes have just added to the list of what France still refuses to consider as acts of aggression".

AMERICAN PRESS AGAINST PETAIN

NEW YORK:—Denunciation of Vichy, but sympathy for the French people, is the keynote of this morning papers' comment on the recent developments Marshal Petain's sellout has evoked some bitter remarks and the beginnings of a strong anti-Vichy attitude can be seen in some sections of the press.

Both the "New York Herald Tribune" and the "New York Times" express hostility to the men of Vichy, but emphasise the traditional sympathy of America for the French people. "France is misled but the spirit of France lives and will rise again", writes the "New York Times".

Walter Lippman in the "Herald Tribune" says: "Marshal Petain's action means that a decisive phase of the war has begun for the United States. He adds that American security is threatened and urges the declaration of a state of emergency".

President Roosevelt's appeal to France has been brought back to the world almost continuously during the past twentyfour hours in a shortwave barrage in eight languages There has been little comment on this step over the wireless, but public opinion appears ready to support forceful action against France, if it becomes necessary.

TURKEY'S FEAR AND HOPE

ANKARA:—The Turkish reaction to the latest developments in Syria are reflected in the comment by the newspaper "Jumhuriyet" which writes: "We are ready to defend our country with or without foreign help in the event of our national life being threatened."

It is earnestly hoped here that Britain will succeed in rapidly clearing up the position in Iraq and Syria for the establishment of Germany in Syria would mean Turkey being completely cut off from the rest of the world and would, it is expected, be followed by the usual German demands.

It is felt that with the situation in Libya showing improvement from the British viewpoint and the Abyssinian campaign nearing the final stage, General Wavell should have enough men and equipment at his disposal to tackle Syria and Iraq successfully.—Reuter.

HALIFAX SEES CORDELL HULL

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, had a talk late last night with the United States Secretary of State concerning developments in Syria.—Reuter.

COLOGNE AND BOULOGNE RAIDED

Enemy Supply Ship Of 2,500 Tons Sunk

LONDON, May 17.

Cologne was heavily raided by a British bombing force last night (Friday). Large fires were caused in industrial quarters on both sides of the Rhine. A small British airforce also successfully attacked docks at Boulogne.

During daylight vessels off the Norwegian coast were attacked by British planes and a supply ship of about 2,500 tons was sunk.

NAZIS' HEAVY LOSS IN PLANES IN WEEK 65 Round Coasts Of Br. & 27 In Mediterranean Theatre

The Germans lost 65 planes over and round the coasts of Britain during the week ending at dawn on May 17.

The plane which brought Herr Hess brings the total of enemy losses for the week to 66.

One British fighter was lost but the pilot was saved.

Greek Units In Middle East

LONDON, May 16.

The Greek Premier declared last night that important units of Greek forces who fought their way from Greece were now somewhere in the Middle East.

He added that Greek gold reserves were safe.—Reuter.

Alleged Attempt To Blow Up Police Guard

LAHORE, May 17.

Ujagarsingh an ex-Prisoner of the Lahore Conspiracy case, was placed on trial to-day before a Special Magistrate, on a charge of making an attempt to blow up the Police guard posted at a railway bridge near Chiheru a railway station ten miles from Jullundur, by planting six bombs.

Four of the bombs, according to the prosecution, exploded without causing any damage, while the remaining two were removed by the police. Two accomplices of the accused are still absconding.—A. P.

LIBYAN FRONT:

BR. TROOPS CONTINUE PRESSURE

Heavy Casualties Inflicted In Tobruk Area

CAIRO, May 17.

A British army communique states: "In Libya, throughout yesterday (Friday) advanced elements of British mechanised troops continued their pressure against the German forces holding positions in Capuzzo Area. Over 500 German prisoners were captured, and a considerable number of their armoured fighting vehicles have been disabled.

In Tobruk area, British and Australian troops carried out a limited counter attack inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy who left in British hands two officers, 60 German and Italian other ranks.

In Abyssinia, further progress has again been made by Indian troops from the north and by South African troops advancing from South against Italian forces holding Amba Alagi. The latter are now practically surrounded.

In the southern areas we have occupied Giabissire, 12 miles north of Alge. In other sectors our advance is continuing.

In North-East Italian Somaliland, our troops occupied the important Italian port of Dante.

In Iraq in both Basra and Habbaniyah areas, the situation remains quiet."

A London message says: "The British have advanced their lines in the Tobruk defences area, it is learned in London.

In Abyssinia British troops have arrived at Adola, 50 miles north of Neghelli, where they found 80 men who had deserted from enemy forces."

R. A. F. BOMB AEGEAN 'INVASION NESTS'

German Forces Beat Hasty Retreat To Capuzzo

LONDON, May 17.

Reuter's special correspondent with a mobile patrol in the Western Desert writes:

All the five columns of German advance have now hastily retreated towards their original positions.

The main force appears to have fallen back to the neighbourhood of Capuzzo. The Bardia line is constantly harried by British mobile guns, while other columns have retired behind a line of wire which runs the length of the frontier.

Following closely upon the rebuff administered to the Germans by the Tobruk garrison the Germans failure to penetrate even the advanced protective screen of lightly armed mobile units may foreshadow a profound change in the situation in the Western Desert.

Thursday night's attack by the R.A.F. on both sides of the Mediterranean appear to have taken the Axis forces by surprise, particularly the raids on the Greek-occupied aerodrome at Menidi where a considerable number of German aeroplanes, ready to take off and clearly foodlit were destroyed and others exploded as the British planes were leaving.

Derna, which is now an important base, as well as the much-used aerodrome of Benina and Eladem were visited the same night by Allied planes leaving great fires in their wake.

BRITISH FORCES OCCUPY SOLLUM

LONDON, May 16.

Occupation of Sollum by British forces is announced in communique issued at British G. H. Q Cairo which states:—

LIBYA.—As result of limited operations carried out by our covering forces British troops yesterday occupied Halfaya, Pasi Musaid and Sollum inflicting numerous casualities on enemy and capturing number of German prisoners.

ABYSSINIA:—Despite continuous and heavy rain further progress has been made in our advance on Amba Alagi in southern areas. Important post of Sciasciamanna has been occupied and further prisoners been taken.

IRAQ:—No change in Basra and Habbaniyah areas where situation remains calm.

Encouraging News

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes:—

The news of the recapture of Sollum is encouraging. Sollum itself means nothing and General Wavell may just as easily decide to withdraw his men as exploit the present success by further advance. He has shown himself such a master of desert warfare that it would be presumptuous to predict his plans.

He seems to have dipped off the head of the German advance very successfully and it will probably be found that the enemy losses were substantial.

Meanwhile, his forces at Tobruk have been keeping the enemy fully occupied by attacks with strongly armoured raiding parties and British planes have been making life uncomfortable for all columns bringing up supplies and reinforcements.

British submarines and aircraft have recently been taking heavier toll of transports trying to run the gauntlet. These leaks in the pipes must be more and more appreciable in their effect, the nearer one gets to the front and the more the summer advances.—Reuter.

What Hess had done was to accelerate Germany's war effort. They would try to force the issue before the next winter. When a hope was expressed that "the Government would not make a fool of Hess", Sir Neville Henderson replied: "You can be quite easy. The Government will not treat Hess as anything but a Nazi".

After saying "it is utterly impossible to exaggerate the mortal danger of our country at this moment of history" Col. Knox apparently referring to France said "what seems the subjugation of an once great nation appears to be accomplished by new factors which have entered into the subjugation". When reminding his listeners that President Roosevelt was bearing a frightful burden on his shoulders, Col. Knox said that regardless of feelings or political affiliation "we owe that man every measure of support possible. Ours not to count the cost; ours to remember the freedom given us as a precious heritage".

AMERICA AND WAR

LONDON, (By Cable).

Analysing the present attitude of the United States public in an article published in the "New York Times," Hadley Cantril, Director of the Princeton Public Opinion Research Project, reaches these two significant conclusions:

(1) While only a small percentage of the people believe that the United States should declare war on Germany and Italy, the overwhelming majority holds that if there is no other way of defeating the Axis powers, then we should go to war.

(2) There is a growing sentiment for increasing the aid which is being given to Britain and there are indications that if this aid is to be effective and requires the use of convoys, that step should be taken.

Capture Of Mussaid Gives Tactical Advantage

CAIRO, May 16.

The capture of Mussaid village on Thursday by Imperial Forces, although only a limited operation, is indeed praiseworthy because of the stark grey clifts rising sharply from Sollum which offer the greatest advantages to the forces defending Mussaid from attack from the direction of Sollum.

Its billiard table escarpment top provides defending forces with a perfect artillery platform, enabling them to see the attacking forces and harass them in the plain below.

In addition Halfaya Pass is within gun-range of Bardia which is still held by a German Garrison.

Although full details of the action are at present lacking, it is evident that the imperial forces showed outstanding gallantry and fought like tigers, sweeping up the face of the escarpment and over the Hellfire Pass.

The re-taking of Mussaid is of the greatest military importance since it paves the war for further action along the rolling sands of escarpment top towards Libya.

Cairo military circles are optimistic that yesterday's success is the forerunner of tactics which will shake Hitler's "palm tree boys" to the core teaching them that the Libyan Desert is no place for the Nazi war machine to play either with nature or with Britishers steeled in years of hard desert training.—Reuter.

CAIRO, May 17.

Continuing the series of operations which have repulsed the German five-pointed thrust and flung them back to their original positions, British troops consisting of infantry with mechanised vehicles, and some small support by tanks have ejected the enemy from Sollum and Musaid, which is an upper Sollum village on top of the escarpment, and the Musaid Pass, six or seven miles south-east of Sollum.

It is a limited operation of usual scrapping and no details of prisoners and casualties are yet available.

Ambaalagi operations continue steadily and there is a slow dribble of prisoners and deserters daily with the Italians in a growingly uncomfortable position.

Further south there are widespread Italian desertions, particularly among native levies and troops.—Reuter.

More Nazi Planes Arrive In Syria

Report Of Italian Planes Reaching Iraq Unconfirmed

CAIRO, May 17:—It is understood that some additional German aircraft have arrived in Syrian air bases during the past 48 hours.

16 PLANES AT DAMASCUS.

LONDON:—According to a report received in London another 16 German planes have arrived at Damascus, Capital of Syria. These are in addition to those which landed at Aleppo yesterday.

ITALIAN PLANES IN IRAQ.

ROME, May 17:—Italian planes arrived in Iraq aerodromes, according to an Instanbul despatch to the Italian News Agency.

A later London message says there is no confirmation yet in London of the report that Italian planes have arrived in Iraq aerodromes.

IRAQ WAR MINISTER LEAVES ANKARA.

The Iraq War Minister left Ankara last night reports the German radio.

RASCHID ALI IN FUNERAL PROCESSION.

LONDON:—Raschid Ali in person followed the funeral procession of Axel von Blomberg, son of the German Field Marshal, when he was buried at Baghdad yesterday, says the Cairo correspondent of the Independent French Agency.—Reuter.

American Aircraft Arrive In Newzealand

WELLINGTON, May 16.

American aircraft have arrived in Newzealand. The Defence Minister, Mr. Jones, announced to-day the arrival of a number of Havard trainers and Hudson reconnaissance aircraft from the United States for use by flying training schools.—Reuter.

Only Course Open To Arab Nations

CAIRO, May 17.

King Ibn Saud is understood to have told Rashid Ali's Finance Minister in a recent audience that if he had agreed with Rashid Ali's policy he would have supported him already, adding that the only course open to Arab nations was to support Britain.—Reuter.

HABBANIYAH STATION RAIDED

CAIRO, May 17.

An R. A. F. communique states that the R. A. F. station at Habbaniyah was raided by a formation of Heinkels supported by Messerschmitts. Damage was slight and there were few casualties.

POLITICALS RELEASED

CAIRO.—It is learned from Baghdad that Rashid Ali Government has released all political prisoners including Hekmat Suleiman, the ex-Premier who has now been appointed Iraqi Minister in Moscow.

THAILAND GOODWILL MISSION MEMBERS DECORATED

LONDON, May 16.

Members of the Thailand Goodwill Mission, who recently visited Burma and India, have been decorated by His Majesty the King. The decorations were presented at Bangkok yesterday by the British Minister, who emphasised the traditional friendship between the British Empire and Thailand.—Reuter.

Indian Evacuees From Iraq

KARACHI, May 16

The first batch of Indian evacuees from Iraq, about 150 mostly women and children, arrived here. The local reception committee is arranging their accommodation in the pilgrims' camp.—A. P.

Plot Of Men Of Vichy Exposed

FRENCH ARMS FOR NAZI USE IN BAGHDAD

Petain Looks Perturbed At U. S. Move; Beirut Explains Away Syrian Help To German Flyers And Blames Britain

CAIRO, May 16.

In the course of a broadcast appeal to Syria on Thursday night General Catroux, Free French Representative in the Middle East, revealed that 800 tons of arms and munitions drawn from the French stores at Baalbeck had been sent to Baghdad.

Enemy planes had landed at Beirut, Rayak, Aleppo and Damascus.

Seventeen aircraft landed at Mezze airfield in the course of a single morning.

General Catroux concluded "If you choose to take up arms to chase out the enemy I am at your gates with eager French cohorts".—Reuter.

France Protests Injured Innocence

Bombing Of Syrian Bases, Flagrant Act Of Hostility

LONDON, May 16

"These activities on the part of Great Britain are so many acts of flagrant hostility against France" said an official communique read over the Beirut radio on Friday night after detailing the British air attacks on Syrian aerodromes.

The communique which concluded that "the High Commissioner has protested to the British Consul-General" read as follows:

"German planes recently flew over Syria in transit. Fifteen made forced landings on Syrian aerodromes.

In conformity with the armistice terms the French authorities took steps to enable the planes in question to leave again.

Without any warning British on May 14 and 15 bombed Palmyra and the air base of Rayak where no German planes had landed.

During the second attack a French officer was killed and several persons wounded.

To-day the Beirut suburb of Chrafie, Rayak and Mezze aerodromes were machine-gunned by British planes without any loss of life or damage being caused. Leaflets inciting the population to disobedience are being dropped daily by British planes, on towns in Syria and Lebanon.

ANGLO FRENCH RELATIONS GRAVE

LONDON May 17.

The gravity of Anglo-French relations brought about the developments in Syria is again stressed by leading British newspapers on Saturday morning

Events of the past few days have revealed beyond all possibility of concealment that the effective controller of French policy sits in Paris or Berlin and that Admiral Darlan and the other men of Vichy, no less than M. Laval himself are puppets Manipulated by von Abetz and Hitler." says to-days' London "Times."

The paper continues "there can be no faltering in British action." —Reuter.

VICHY PRETENDS TO BE SURPRISED

LONDON, May 16.

Considerable surprise in Vichy Government circles has been caused by President Roosevelt's reaction to Marshal Petains broadcast, by his interpretation of the Marshal's statement as an agreement to hand over French colonies to Germany and the mounting of guards on French ships in United States ports says the Vichy news agency.

The rumoured occupation of French Guiana is also causing considerable comment.—Reuter.

HULL FEARS CLOSER NAZI-VICHY COLLABORATION

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Mr. Cordell Hull told reporters that enough facts had reached the State Department to support entirely the President's statement yesterday (Friday) setting forth American apprehension of closer Nazi-Vichy collaboration.—Reuter.

"NAZIS' CRUSHING SUPERIORITY IN AIRCRAFT"

SYDNEY, May 16.

Following the meeting of the Australian War Cabinet, Mr Hughes made a further statement in which he claimed that his references to the equipment of the Anzacs in Greece had been misunderstood and declared "They were well equipped with tanks, guns and other arms but equipment includes aircraft." Mr. Hughes mentioned "the crushing superiority" of the Nazis in aircraft and observed that naval strength could not be used to support troops in land fighting in Greece. "This was in contrast to the situation at Tobruk where with reasonable parity of air and navy we are able to inflict smashing blows."

The acting Prime Minister Mr. Fadden, commenting on Mr. Hughes' statement declared that Australia insisted on the provision of adequate equipment before sending the men to Greece. He had been officially advised that the Australian troops nad complete equipment and the result of the campaign was in no way associated with the degree of equipment provided for the Australian Imperial Force.—Reuter.

Capt. Garraway Killed "In Action"

LONDON, May 16.

The death is reported in action of Group Captain F. F. Garraway, OBE, RNAS and RAF. He was mentioned in despatches for operations in Waziristan and had received the Afghan Decoration.—Reuter.

Japanese Tighten Ring Round 100,000 Chungking Troops

Several Successes Claimed: Chinese Stronghold In N. Hupeh Province Falls To Enemy

TOKYO, May 17.

The ring which the Japanese Forces claim to have flung round a 100,000 Chungking troops in Southern Shensi is being steadily tightened, according to a review of the military situation issued by the press section of the Japanese forces in China. The Chinese troops, it states, include the Fifth Group Army, the 14th Group Army and the Ninth Army.

In Eastern Chekiang, says the review, the Japanese defeated Chinese troops some 10 divisions strong, and advanced their line to connect points some 20 to 30 kilometres south of Chuki, which lies 45 kilometres south of Hungchown, the capital of the Province.

Japanese advance guards have already occupied Weishanchen, 50 kilometres south of Chuki. The Japanese have established positions in contact with the Chinese 86th Army on the north bank of the Tungyang River.

JAPANESE CAPTURE TSAOYANG.

Hankow—Japanese forces captured Tsaoyang, a Chinese stronghold in Northern Hupeh Province, near the border of the Honan Province, on May 15 routing some 35,000 Chinese troops, states a Japanese news agency dispatch. Chinese troops are stated to have left 1,653 dead in addition to 169 prisoners.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE COLLAPSES

Attacks Repulsed With Heavy Losses

CHUNGKING, May 17.

The big Japanese May offensive in Central China has collapsed on all fronts except the Southern Shansi Province, where the Chinese forces, outnumbered, are now abandoning the Yellow River crossings and turning towards the Japanese rear for large-scale mobile warfare, according to to-day's (Saturday's) Chinese "Central Daily News."

In Southern Honan and Northern Hupeh, the Japanese have been driven back to their original positions with heavy losses, it is added. Over 100 Japanese aircraft yesterday (Friday) raided Yeyang, an important city on the Lunghai Railway, and the South bank of the Yellow River, throughout the day, dropping 500 bombs, and destroying almost one-fourth of the city.

Chinese field despatches to-day (Saturday) claim that the Japanese drive in the Northern Hupeh has been repulsed and that the Japanese after reaching the Yellow River crossings abandoned them again.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAID ON WEST-MIDLANDS

LONDON, May 17.

Last night's airraid on the west Midlands was severe. In the early stages incendiary bombs and high explosives were scattered indiscriminately and then for a while the raiders appeared to concentrate on one area.

Here damage was done to property, although casualties are expected to be light.

Later there was a second concentration on another part and here a direct hit on a public shelter resulted in a number of casualties.

SEVEN ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED

LONDON, May 16.

Two more enemy fighters were destroyed over this country today, making a total of seven.—Reuter.

LONDON RAIDED AGAIN

LONDON, May 16.

London area had an alert shortly before midnight. Soon after the alert began heavy burst of gunfire was heard in London and there was also a great display by searchlights.—Reuter.

MALTA RAIDED THRICE ON FRIDAY

MALTA, May 17.

A small number of enemy aircraft on Thursday night dropped bombs damaging Government property, it is officially stated.

Bofors guns heavily engaged one raider held by searchlights.

There were three alarms during daylight on Friday.

In the first, enemy planes did not cross the coast.

In the second Junkers 88 escorted by Messerschmitts 109 which flew over Malta on high reconnaissance were engaged by anti-aircraft.

In the third a large formation of enemy aircraft dropped bombs causing slight damage to Government property. In all raids damage to civilian property was on a moderate scale. Few people were killed who did not take cover.—Reuter.

POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION OF MOSUL OIL-FIELD

Loss To Britain Not Of 'Decisive Significance

MOSCOW, May 17.

Referring to the possible necessity voiced by British circles of flooding and destroying the Mosul Oilfield, the "Red Star", the organ of the Soviet Army says: "Under the control of Britain and the United States, there would still remain the most important oil regions of Iran, Bahrein and Saudi Arabia with an annual production of twelve and a half million tons."

The paper adds that the only inconvenience for Britain would be an additional strain on the tanker-fleet in transporting oil from the Persian Gulf, but this would not be so difficult as Britain has considerable tanker-fleet.

The "Red Star" further remarks: "Thus though the loss of Iraq oil would be a heavy loss for Britain as the British press points out, it could not have a decisive significance "—Reuter.

A SOVIET DENIAL

LONDON, May 17.

The Moscow Radio broadcasts a Tass Agency denial of a statement issued by the Baghdad Broadcasting station, alleging that the Soviet Government is permitting Soviet pilots to volunteer for the Iraqi Air Force. The Agency says that the statement is a product of imagination.—Reuter.

Shipping Constructive Scheme

SYDNEY May 16.

The Minister of Supply, Senator McBride, announced the placement of the first order under the Government's Shipping construction scheme.

The vessel will be a nine thousand ton merchantman, the building of which has been contracted in Sydney.—Reuter.

America's Plan To Keep Nazis Away

Fr. Colonies In New World

21 Republics Prepared To Establish Provisional Government

NEW YORK, May 17.

The twentyone American Republics are prepared to establish a Provisional Administration over the French colonies in the Americas if collaboration between Germany and France should be projected in the Western Hemisphere, it is authoritatively learned in Washington.

No decisive action will be taken pending clarification of this cooperation, but it is stated that complete plans have been prepared for whatever actions are necessary to protect the security of the American continents.—Reuter.

King Peter Warns Enemy

LONDON, May 17.

The enemy will never succeed in breaking the Serb-Croat-Slovene unity, declared King Peter of Yugoslavia interviewed by Reuter somewhere in the Middle East.

The King also made the following statement:—"In the struggle which was as short as it was unequal we were overcome but we saved the honour of our nation.

At this moment I wish to say loud enough for all to hear me. 'Let our present adversaries take good care not to break the rules of humanity in their behaviour towards my people'."—Reuter.

"As Many As Your Majesty Desires"

Somewhere in the Middle East, MAY 17.

Captain James Roosevelt was received in audience by King Peter of Yugoslavia on Friday.

It is understood during the conversation the King asked Capt. Roosevelt whether America could supply aircraft for rebuilding the Yugoslav air force at which Capt. Roosevelt replied "As many as Your Majesty desires".—Reuter.

NEW RECORD IN TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

MONTREAL, May 16.

A new record for the westbound trans-Atlantic flight of 570 minutes was recently established by a pilot on the Atlantic ferry service it is announced here today.

Increasing numbers of American built aircraft are being successfully flown to Britain.

The only loss hitherto has been a machine in which Sir Fredrick Banting, the co-discoverer of insulin was killed.—Reuter.

ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED

LONDON, May 17.

Two of the German airmen, prisoners of war who escaped on Thursday night from a northwest England internment camp were recaptured to-night, 15 miles from the camp.—Reuter.

A publication which will contain biographical sketches of prominent Maharashtrians living in India and abroad is under preparation by Messrs. G. K. and Co., 157-59 Girgaon Road, Bombay, and is expected to be ready by the middle of 1942. It is estimated that there are over two crores of Maharashtrians spread all over the world and those interested in the compilation are requested to communicate with the publishers.

NAZI TERROR IN NORWAY

NATIONAL FESTIVAL BANNED AT POINT OF BAYONET

LONDON, May 16.

Norwegian are liable to be sentenced to death by Nazis if they disobey the order forbidding them to celebrate their National Festival on Saturday.

The Germans have forbidden any kind of demonsfration, public or private, throughout the country according to the Oslo radio quoted by the Norwegian Telegraph Agency.

The Nazis have ordered that all work and business must be carried on as usual although this is traditionally Norways principal national holiday.

Any violation of this regulation will be punished in accordance with the German Commissar's proclamation of March 21, prescribing the death penalty for "any interference with the smooth working of any undertaking of importance for German defence or for supplies of the Norwegian people."

Children's Voices Will Ring Out In Glorious Voices Again

LONDON, May 16.

On the occasion of Norway's independence day King Hakon of Norway has issued the following message to Norwegians "On the 127th anniversary of Norway's reconstitution I want to send my personal greetings to all Norwegians in the homeland and overseas

In these difficult days we have learnt above all else how precious is the memory of what was achieved at Eldsvols in 1814 and how deeply rooted it is in the consciousness of the Norwegians people It is the only fire which is never quenched.

I thank each one of you for your firm faith and resolution and I myself am convinced that that day will come, 'i. e.' a new May 17, when in free Norway we shall once more hear glad children's voices ring out the glorious song: Yes We Love This Land Of Ours."

Norwegians Celebrate Independence Anniversary

LONDON, May 17.

All true Norwegians throughout the world are to-day celebrating the 127th anniversary of their country's existence as independent kingdom. It is Norway's greatest national festival, for on this day in 1814 the Storting assembled at Eidsvold 4 miles north of Oslo to declare Norway an independent kingdom and drew up the most advanced democratic constitution then known in Europe.

"Norwegians all over the world will re-dedicate themselves and all their resources—the Norwegian fleet, the Norwegian army, navy and air forces—to the great struggle for national liberty and victory of democratic principles they hold so dear" says an official Norwegian Government statement.

"In Norway too", continues the statement, "in spite of the ban imposed by Hitler's Commissar Terboven and his puppet Quisling 99 per cent. of the Norwegian people will celebrate their National Day in their heart and pledge themselves until they are able to join with the free forces of Norway and her allies in expelling the invader."

Americans Greatly Admire Polish Forces

LONDON, May 17.

Polish forces in Britain, especially air force and naval units, are greatly admired not only by Polish American but also by the bulk of the American and Canadian nations.

General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, told this to a conference of Polish army officers on his return to Britain from America.

His visit to Canada and the United States, he said, would contribute towards closer unity of the general principles for which the three nations were fighting.—Reuter.

BALTIC LINKED WITH BLACK SEA

Dnieper-Bug Canal Opened To Shipping

LONDON, May 17.

The Baltic and the Black Sea are now linked by a canal. A Moscow reports quoted by the German radio state that the Dnieper-Bug canal between these two seas has been opened to shipping.—Reuter.

CROATIA WANTS A KING

ROME, MAY 17.

A DELEGATION FROM THE PUPPET STATE OF CROATIA IS ARRIVING IN ROME ON SUNDAY TO ASK KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TO DISIGNATE A PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY TO ASSUME THE CROWN OF CROATIA.

THE DELEGATION LEAD BY PAVELITCH, THE YUGOSLAV QUISLING, WILL SIGN POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL AGREEMENTS WHILE IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.—REUTER.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS MATSUOKA

TOKYO, May 16.

M. Matsuoka and the Soviet Ambassador M. Smetanin had a fifteen minute talk on Friday, the subjects discussed were not disclosed

The Chief of the German economic mission to Japan, Dr. Wohlthat, also called on M. Matsuoka and talked with him for some time.

STRIKE IN SOFT COAL MINES LIKELY

NEW YORK, May 17.

There is little hope of averting another strike of southern soft coal miners threatened by John L. Lewises United Mine-workers Union

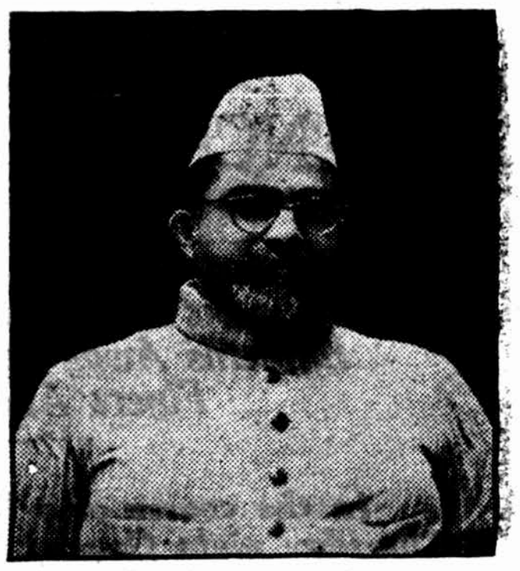
It will be recalled that a 28-day strike ended on April 28 as the result of President Roosevelt's intervention when mine-owners agreed to a rise of a dollar a day and miners returned pending a new agreement.

Discussions concerning this were adjourned to-day when both owners and Union leaders expressed the above-stated view.

The session will be resumed on Saturday afternoon when the owners will offer fresh proposals.—Reuter.

ISTANBUL, May 17.

The Yugoslav Minister at Bucharest accompanied by legation and consular staffs arrived here to-day from Constanza. They will proceed on Monday to "somewhere in the Middle-east" to join the Simovitich Government.—Reuter.



Luqmanul-Mulksani Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hai Ansari, eldest son of the late Luqmanul-Mulk Hakim Haji Hafiz Mohammad Abdul Wahab Ansari, popularly known as Hakim "Nabeena" Sahib, former chief court physician to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the nephew of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, has succeeded to his father's extensive practice in Delhi. He had his training in Unani system of medicine under the direct guidance of his father.

More Men To Colours

Notices Served On 21 Classes Of Reservists

ISTANBUL, May 17.

Twenty-one reservist classes of Moslem citizens aged 25 to 45 who have hitherto not completed their military service are being called to colours and notices have been posted at recruiting offices in Istanbul.

The same classes of non-Moslem Turkish citizens—Greeks, Armenians and Jews who were called up in the first half of May have already proceeded to military establishment.—Reuter.

Madhav Rao To Be Officiating Dewan

BANGALORE, May 17.

A Press communique states that the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to sanction one year's leave to Sir Mirza Ismail preparatory to retirement, the leave to take effect from June, 1941.

From this date Rajamanthrapravina N. Madhava Rao, First Member of the Executive Council will officiate as the Dewan of Mysore.—A. P.

With Few More Mirza Ismails Our Future Would Be Different

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a statement on Sir Mirza Ismail's retirement from the Dewanship of Mysore says:—

"In recent years the prosperity and fame of Mysore have been bound up with the personality of Sir Mirza Ismail.

I saw a good deal of Sir Mirza Ismail during the sessions of the R T. C. in London. Invariably he cast his influence on the side of peace and harmony between the different communities.

We could always count on his support for anything that was progressive, for everything which calculated to bring India nearer to her cherished goal.

If there were a few more Mirza Ismails in the country, our future might be very different.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 8, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 20 1360
Parsi: Adar 16, 1310
Hightide: 5-42, 18-20
Lowtide: 11-26
Sunrise: 6h. 4m
Sunset: 7h. 7m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—A free public lecture followed by questions and answers on the subject of Prayer, False and True, will be delivered at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Nappoo Hall, Telang Road, Matunga.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE—Under the joint auspices of the Kannada Sahitya Study Circle and the Vani Vihara Vidyalaya, Matunga, Vidwan M. R. Gopalachar, M.A. will give a discourse in Kannada on "The Philosophy of Sri Madhwacharya as Applied to Present Day Needs" at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P.

LECTURE ON HOMOEOPATHY—Dr. B. K. Banerji of Fort Homoeopathic Clinic will conduct the weekly lecture every Sunday morning at 9 a.m. at Calcutta Nursing Home, Zaveri Nivas, Kennedy Bridge near Royal Opera House Cinema.

DIVINE SERVICE—Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

G. S. B. SABHA & SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE—Under the joint auspices of the G. S. B. Sabha and the G. S. B. Scholarship League, Bombay, an address will be presented to Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O.B.E., M.D. to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at People's Jinnah Hall, near Congress House.
Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Acting editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" will preside.

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREEE NIGHT SCHOOL—The annual sports of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Lloyds Recreation Ground, behind B. B. and C. I. Railway Churchgate Station, in the morning at 7 (S.T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY—For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Play House, Grant Road Corner.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ—Vedasastavibhushana Venkatrama Sastrigal from Sree Matam, Kumbakonam, who is delivering a series of lectures on Sree Valmeeki Ramayanam-Tatwa Saram will deal with the special subject 'Seetha Kalyanam' to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. M. Wakankar.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI, BOMBAY—Annual general meeting of the members of the above Mandali will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Mandali.

BOMBAY TELUGU EDUCATION FUND—Poor students (men and women) of the Telugu community resident in Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the above Fund should apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund at 11, Kamatipura 6th Street, Bombay No. 8 on the prescribed form before 20th June 1941. The form can be had on application.

TALK ON COSMOGENESIS IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION—To-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Khasanoom Hall" Noble Building, Parsi Bazaar Street (4th floor), Fort, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a public talk on the following subject: "Cosmogenesis in the Zoroastrian Religion, and the formation of the first space in the Nisti Emanation". The meeting is open to all Parsis

CHARKHA CLUB, MATUNGA

The Charkha Club, Matunga will give a spinning demonstration in the Agarwal Nagar, Vincent Road, Dadar-Matunga Estate between 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday). A similar demonstration was given last Sunday at Bhuta Nivas, Matunga. This will be a regular feature in the activities of the Club on Sundays and holidays.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Bad Man of Wyoming". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"40,000 Horsemen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Spies of the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Cheers for Miss Bishop". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shejari". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Go West." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Mala". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

CHURCH SERVICE—Marthoma Syrian Christian service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 57,08,125-1-0.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 1,156-10-9 through the Nasik District War Gift Fund Committee; Rs. 381-14 the Ahmednagar Ladies' War Gifts Working Party, 1940, per the Revd. H. Ball, Senior Chaplain, I.E.E.; Rs. 318-8-3 the staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 200 "An Alert" (For April and May); Rs. 100 "The Joy of Dancing"; Staff of the Bombay Gymkhana Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 55 "K.O.C."; Rs. 50 Jayanti Mills Ltd., Viramgaum, through Mr. B. D. Kavina.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 1156-10-9 through the Nasik District War Gift Fund Committee; Rs. 200 "An Alert" (For April and May); Rs. 106-2-9 the staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 100 "The Joy of Dancing".

For the Families of the Indian Fighting Forces: Rs. 51 proceeds of the All Parsee Hockey Tournament

Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 57,12,200-6-6.

DROWNED IN OPEN SEWER

Bomby, Saturday.

A verdict of death due to accidental drowning in an open sewer was recorded by the Bombay Coroner when the inquest on the body of Baji Nana Kadam, a Havaldar in Prohibition Department of the Bombay City Police, was resumed to-day.

The deceased was missing from his home since April 6th. On the 7th May his body was found floating in the sewer at Globe Mills Lane.

It was stated that the footpath, very near the sewer, sloped towards the gutter. At night time, a person is likely to fall into the sewer.

Seize Still And Six Gallons Of Liquor

A sensational prohibition raid was carried out at Fakiri Building and Rama Vijaya Hotel at Mazagaon Road yesterday by the Central Intelligence Section Police.

A running still, six gallons and four drams of illicit liquor, six gallons of boiling wash and other implements for distillation were alleged to have been seized by the police from the premises. Four persons were arrested.

Rambhau Joma Patil, Jagannath Joma Patil, Babu Gopal Patil and Anant Maruti Marathe were produced to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate of the Mazagaon Police Court and were ordered to be released on bail pending further police investigation.

The G. I. P. Railway police also arrested two men yesterday at Dadar Railway Station under the Abkari Act. Raghu Ganesh and Seewda Maiku when placed today before the Magistrate were allowed bail.

PATNA, May 16.

Some Congress leaders of the Frontier Province, including Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, M.L.A., Centeral, and Mr. Jagar Shah, M.L.A., N. W. F. P., are shortly undertaking a tour of Bihar in response to an invitation from Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Prof. Abdul Bari.

It is learnt Dr. Khan Saheb, ex-Premier, N. W. F. Province, is expected to undertake a similar tour sometime in June.—A. P.

SHARADA MANDIR

Steady Growth Of Khar Education Society's Popular School

The Sharda Mandir, which is being conducted by the Khar Education Society will enter the 8th year of its career in June next. Beginning with the Montessori and the Gujerati primary classes the Sharda Mandir at present has the following classes, namely, Montessori, Gujerati Primary Standards I to IV and English Standards I and II. The English Standard III will be added to the above from June next, so that there would be complete arrangement for school education at the Sharda Mandir until the student reaches the high school classes.

The Sharda Mandir is a public institution and the Khar Education Society has been registered as a public society under the Registration Act of 1860, so that all Gujerati-speaking residents of Khar can call the Sharda Mandir as their own institution and can send their children for studies at the Sharda Mandir and in addition can join the Khar Education Society as members and thus take active interest in the management of the Sharda Mandir.

The Sharda Mandir has at present four lady teachers and four male teachers on its staff. Two of the lady teachers are graduates and the remaining teachers are well trained and experienced.

The Sharda Mandir is housed in a bungalow which is centrally situated and well-ventilated.

ONE STABBED AT AHMEDABAD

Rumour Leads To Closure Of Shops And Markets

AHMEDABAD, May 16

A stir was caused in the city to-day by a baseless rumour which led to the closing down of a number of shops and markets. A police party went round to restore confidence.

Subsequently a Muslim is reported to have been assaulted and was removed to hospital.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

Eighteen Satyagrahis were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

A. R. P. IN CALCUTTA

Corporation Unable To Contribute Towards Cost

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In accordance with the directions of the Government to reduce the intensity of street lighting from May 29 as a precautionary measure against air raids, the Calcutta Corporation has authorised the Chief Executive Officer to spend the minimum amount which was absolutely necessary to comply with the immediate Government requisition for the obscuration of the lights in the city.

The Corporation proposes to make a representation to the Government that in view of its present financial condition, it is not possible for the Corporation to make any contribution towards the cost that might be incurred by the Government in connection with the air raid precautions in Calcutta.

It has, however, been decided to give facilities to the A.R.P. personnel and civic guards, who are also employees of the Corporation. The Government in a circular letter addressed to the Corporation desired that A.R.P. duties should have preference over normal duties and absence on A.R.P. work should be treated as duty for all purposes. The Government desired the same facilities to be granted to Corporation employees, who had enrolled themselves as civic guards.—A. P.

THE TOUCH OF HIS FEET MADE SAINTS OF SINNERS—

Yet he had a son who did not know his father!

WADIA'S

Picturization of India's most interesting folklore

Manthan

(Justice of Vikram)

Radha Rani, Sardar Mansur, Raj Kumari

Director RAMJI ARYA

NEXT SAT. AT IMPERIAL

Wanted Leader Courts Arrest

Sunnis Defy Magistrate's Orders

LUCKNOW, May 16.

Seventy-three persons including 15 boys were arrested at Idgah to-day in connection with the civil disobedience by local Sunni Muslims in defiance of the Distric Magistrate's Orders banning the recitation of "Madhe Sahaba" publicly.

A prominent leader of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Oudh, who had been wanted by the police for some time past in connection with the "Madhe Sahaba" movement, is reported to have made an unexpected appearance at the Idgah and courted arrest.

Enquiries made indicate that the total number of arrests made so far in connection with the "Madhe Sahaba" agitation is 3,147. Out of these about one thousand were released after paying their fines and about one hundred tendered apologies and they were also released.—A P.

RAID ON BENARES KHADI SHOPS

Two Account Books Seized By Police

BENARES, May 16

Two Khadi shops, one at Bulanala and the other at Desaswamedh, were searched by the local C.I.D. this morning.

The police went through the account books of these shops and took away two books from the Bulanala shop.—A.P.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS

MADRAS, May 16

The Secretary of the Economic Section of the Indian Christian Federation announces that it has been decided to hold a group conference of all interested in the economic development of the Indian Christian community early in June next. He invites those who are interested to communicate with him suggesting subjects for discussion at the Conference.—United Press.

RESTRICTION ON INDIANS

Committee To Frame New Passport Rules For Entry Into Burma

RANGOON, May 16

The United Press learns that the Government of Burma will shortly constitute a board consisting of one European, one Burman and one Indian to recommend rules for immigration and passports for Indian entrants into Burma.

This Board will be set up to work out a plan on the basis of the Baxter report, which is not likely to be published for sometime.

It appears the Government of India have no objection to restricted immigration on a rational basis for the future, provided the legitimate rights and status of the settlers in Burma are not prejudicially affected.—United Press

KING RECEIVES CAPT. ATUL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 16

Capt. Kanhaiyalal Atul of the Frontier Force was received in audience by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning. Captain Atul is the first Indian officer to reach this country from the war theatre in the Middle East, and is shortly broadcasting to India. He is here on special duty connected with army training establishments.

Conditional Release For Frontier Detenu

PESHAWAR, May 16

Mustaq Ahmed, a Frontier detenu in Deoli Camp, who was allowed to come to Peshawar on parole, has been conditionally released by the Provincial Government.—A.P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

NEW ZEALAND'S ROLE IN EASTERN GROUP PLAN

REPRESENTATIVE ON SUPPLY COUNCIL ON SUREST WAY TO VICTORY

SIMLA, May 17.

Mr. F. R. Picot, who arrived recently in India, to represent New Zealand on the Eastern Group Supply Council in the course of a statement to the "Associated Press" stated that the Dominion was eager to play its part in the economic and military organization of the Eastern Group and of the British Empire as a whole. The New Zealand Government, said Mr. Picot, was convinced of the value of a central body such as the Council to plan and co-ordinate production and supply of military and essential civil materials in the countries comprising the Eastern Group. For this reason, New Zealand was giving the Council her whole-hearted support and was determined to push forward to the maximum every line of productive activity that would be of use to the Group.

MAIN EXPORTS

When asked in what ways he thought New Zealand was best able to contribute to the common economic pool of the Eastern Group, Mr. Picot said that although manufacturing industries had been developing steadily during the last 20 years, and with extraordinary rapidity since the policy of import selection was introduced at the end of 1938, New Zealand was still mainly a farming country dependent for her production on the land.

Although it is in the province of raw materials and foodstuffs that New Zealand can make her most notable contribution to the economic war effort of the Empire, she has, for the last few years, been rapidly developing her manufacturing capacity to a point where she is able to supply large quantities of many of the articles required in the Eastern Group for the prosecution of the war. After equipping the New Zealand armed force that she has already raised for overseas and home service, she has surpluses of various type of military clothing which are being placed at the disposal of the Eastern Group Supply Council".

MILITARY EFFORTS

In munition production New Zealand has increased her capacity to the point at which she cannot only supply her own forces in certain items, but has surplus manufacturing capacity available for the rest of the Group. The Dominion possesses a good supply of skilled labour and is anxious to pool her resources for the common cause.

New Zealand's military effort said Mr Picot, is well known. Besides maintaining large forces for home defence, she has so far despatched overseas a force of about 40,000 trained men. By their valour and tenacity the New Zealand division, together with an Australian division and Imperial troops, played a conspicuous part in the recent military operations against the German hordes in Greece.

Not only on land but also on the sea and in the air New Zealand manhood is playing its part. So far 25,000 men have volunteered for the air force and 11,000 are already serving many with notable distinction, while over 3,000 men are serving in the Royal Navy.

SUREST WAY TO VICTORY

Altogether Mr. Picot concluded, New Zealand is determined to put forward her maximum effort in both men and materials to assist the Empire in its struggle for freedom. The Dominion stands firmly behind the Eastern Group Supply Council, believing that it is only by the wise and farsighted planning of a central body with full information as to the needs and productive capacities of all countries in the Group that the fullest use of the Empire's vast resources can be made.

As a result of the co-operation in the Council by representatives of the Eastern Group countries must come knowledge, strength and confidence. The determination already displayed by each country to subordinate its own interests to the common good is one of the surest ways to victory in war where organization of the artizans' skill in manufacturing all classes of scientific materials plays such a fundamental part.—A. P.

"NOT EQUIPPED EFFECTIVELY"

"Why Their Troops Were Beaten In Greece"

SYDNEY, May 16.

"Our troops were beaten in Greece because they were not effectively equipped", declared the Navy Minister Mr. Hughes in a statement to the Press amplifying his recent radio appeal for an uninterrupted drive in the war factories.

Mr. Hughes added "by equipment I mean every weapon usable in war. The proof of what I say about Greece is that at Tobruk where men were effectively equipped they have not been driven out although defending a more vulnerable position".—Reuter.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

SYDNEY:—The Air Minister Mr. McEwan announced that squadrons of the Royal Australian Air Force trained under the Empire Air Scheme would be formed shortly overseas. They would include fighter, army co-operation, reconnaissance, and bomber squadrons.—Reuter.

Nazi Airmen Prisoners Escape

LONDON, May 16.

Three German airmen prisoners of war in a north-west of England internment camp escaped on Thursday night. They were still at large this afternoon.—Reuter.

I. A. FORCE ON AIR TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, May 17.

On Sunday (May 18) at 8 p.m., All-India Radio, Delhi, will broadcast the second talk in the series dealing with the growth of the Indian Air Force. In this talk Mr. P. H. Davy will discuss "the mechanics training scheme".—A. P.

DANGEROUS TO SHIPPING

Limits Of Areas In The Mediterranean Extended

LONDON, May 16.

The British Government give notice that the limits of the areas in the Mediterranean which had been declared dangerous to shipping in February and April 1941 are extended to include all waters to the East of a line drawn from R A S El Kenai's in the direction 0.24 degrees to point three miles 180 degrees from Cape Khelidonia in Turkey with the exception of Turkish territorial waters.

Any vessel sailing in these areas without the permission of the British naval authorities will do so at its risk and peril.—Reuter.

MRS. PANDIT'S TRIP TO CHINA POSTPONED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 16

Government orders have not yet been received on Mrs. Vijailaxmi Pandit's application for passport.

It is not known whether Government permit Mrs. Pandit to proceed to China.

Another trouble in the way of Mrs. Pandit proceeding to China now is, this is "Bombing Season" in China and hence Mrs. Pandit's purpose in visiting China might not be served properly. Owing to all these considerations, Mrs. Pandit's projected tour to China may be considered indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. Pandit is expected to visit Bombay on May 27 and attend the half-yearly meeting of Women's Conference Committee.

After returning she will proceed to her farm at Khali in Almora. Miss Indira Nehru may go to Mussoorie.

MEERUT, May 16.

The City Magistrate, Meerut, to-day convicted and sentenced 13 Satyagrahis to various terms of imprisonment and fine, ranging from four to six months' and fine of Rs. 15 to 50. He also acquitted seven others relying on the recent finding of the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

Nagpur Textile Deadlock

Empress Mills Takes Up Truculent Attitude

NAGPUR, May 17.

All efforts made by Mr. K. D. Guha, Director of Industries to bring about a compromise between the millowners of Nagpur and workers appear to have failed. The textile workers' strike which commenced on May 1 still continues and there is no prospect of a settlement being reached.

The Manager of the Empress Mills has addressed a notice to the workers in his mills stating that he has been asked by the Managing Agents in Bombay to make it clear that there is not the slightest chance of any concession being made to the workers.

He warns them not to listen to "agitators," and that if they cease to be employees of the mills all the facilities they now enjoy will automatically lapse.—A.P.

1,900 ARRESTS IN DACCA

Over Hundred Shopkeepers Meet Revenue Minister

DACCA, May 16.

One hundred persons have hitherto been arrested in connection with yesterday's three stabbing incidents. Total arrests in Dacca City now exceed 1,900.

One person was injured this morning at Dayaganj as a result of stone-throwing.

Shops generally continue to remain closed in the city. Over a hundred shopkeepers met the Revenue Minister, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, at the Collector's chamber to-day and placed their grievances before the Minister.—A. P.

HAND OVER CAMERAS TO CAPTAIN

Photography Banned In Indian Territorial Waters

SIMLA, May 17.

The possession of cameras and the taking of photographs by persons on board any vessel within the territorial waters of British India are prohibited by an order under the Defence of India Rules published to-day.

Travellers approaching India by sea will have to hand over their cameras to the Captain of the ship before entering territorial waters. Travellers leaving India will have to do the same at the time of embarkation.

Photographs are one of the most likely means of conveying to the enemy up to date information about the approaches to India's coasts and the restrictions imposed, which correspond to those in force in other parts of the Empire, are an essential precaution.—A. P.

SENTENCE ON EDITOR REDUCED

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Mr. Justice Hamilton of the Allahabad High Court reduced the sentence of six months' R.I. which was passed on Mr. Keshao Misra, editor of "Vijaya" a local Hindi daily by the City Magistrate and upheld on appeal by the Sessions Judge, to the one month already served.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that it appeared that only a few copies of the newspaper containing the offending article were issued and most of the copies went out without the offending article. Further, the applicant had severed his connection with the paper and had no intention to resume its editorship and that he tendered an apology to the District Magistrate, in the circumstances, His Lordship reduced the sentence.—A.P.

Indian And Foreign Films in Town

New Theatres Explain

Hindi Films Are Not Discontinued

The Publicity Officer, New Theatres Ltd. writes:—

New Theatres will continue producing Hindi films as usual, and there is absolutely no truth in the rumours spread to contrary effects by some Northern India and Bombay Cinema journals. Just by the way of proving it, we can say that already arrangements have been completed for taking up very soon one double version film (Hindi and Bengali) under the direction of Mr. Modhu Bose and a second one is also ready to occupy the floor in due course.

We really do not know—how and from where the journals secure these wild rumours. Before rushing into cold print such frankly wild and fanciful pieces of scooping, it behov these hefty champions of the industry to pause to verify the truth or at least measure their probability. We are at a loss to understand how a section of the press can afford to be so irresponsible as to give vent to unauthenticated news that are calculated to cause considerable danger to the party concerned.

We would request all New Theatres patrons—in the press and outside, to exercise their faculty of judgment and not to be led astray by such valuable "scoops", unless the same come out from or are borne by the proper quarters.

We shall thank you to kindly co-operate with us in the matter of acquainting the public with the true state of things, through the hospitable columns of your esteemed Journal, and do us a valuable service.

(Continued from col. 2)

was officially greeted in his office, by Luis B. Mayer.

Miss Temple is scheduled to begin work at the studio soon. She will continue with her studies at a Los Angeles girls' school between pictures.

Sardar Akhtar and Kumar in 'Asra' coming to Pathe next Saturday.

Mehtab and Gyani in Film Corporation's 'Chitralekha' coming to Lamington next Saturday.

Shirley Temple Taken On A Tour Of M.G.M. Studios

Little Shirley Temple, who is all set to embark upon her new screen career, this time as a young lady, was taken on a tour of her new studio home. Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland acted as her guides, and the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios were the exploration grounds.

The afternoon's adventure began in top form when Miss Temple, entering the studio Administration Building, ran headlong into Clark Gable, who had been paying his respects after returning from a hunting trip to Mexico. Since the two had never met, introductions were in order.

From that point on, Rooney and Miss Garland took over. There were visits to sets, including blossoms in the Dust where she met Director Mervyn LeRoy and stars, Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. There was a stop-over to see Spencer Tracy and to converse briefly with Director Victor Fleming. Next came an important introduction, presided over exclusively by Mickey and Judy. Shirley was introduced, for the first time, to double-double chocolate sodas as dispensed by the studio soda fountain.

Following the tour on the lot she

(Continued in col. 1)

'Sikandar' Will Be Truly Magnificent

Well-nigh upon half the picture being finished, Sohrab Modi has left for the outdoors of "Sikandar". Some one has said and said truly that "Sikandar" is the "First Indian Million Rupee Picture". Thousands of foot and cavalry, dozens of elephants and hundreds of horses are to take part in the war sequences, which are designed to push into the background anything that has been transferred to the celluloid ere now.

Since Sohrab Modi thought of producing "Sikandar" he had to encounter sometimes unimaginable and at other times insurmountable difficulties. After arduously going through the research work as regards the story, as well as the costumes, styles in architecture and such other things as go to create its "atmosphere" Sohrab Modi sat down to make the selection of artistes for the picture.

The name and fame of artistes were not the only claims on their selection for roles in "Sikandar". The selection was to be made just to suit the particular characters, big and small, with the historical and conventional backgrounds behind them. The selected artistes were meant not only "to act" the roles but even "to look" the characters, assigned.

It was therefore but natural that the selection of the cast for "Sikandar" taxed Sohrab Modi's patience for a considerable time

(Continued in col. 4)

Wat 946 S-202

Anne Rutherford and Andy Hardy in 'Andy Hardy's Private Secretary' now running at Metro.

Reception To 'Narad-Naradi'

Good Crowds At Majestic Cinema

'Narad-Naradi' was the first picture to arrive for a premiere in this city yesterday afternoon. It is a Saraswati release, distributed by Famous Pictures.

* * * *

Crowds at the Majestic for all the shows were to be expected for a number of reasons, but the presence of old-fashioned and orthodox looking people to see the film must be attributed to the fact the story of the film is already popular, having been a pet theme of Haridasas in their Kirtans in the temples.

* * * *

The picture was very well received, all the actors having acquitted themselves satisfactorily of the tasks assigned to them.

* * * *

Since the Curfew Order was withdrawn, all the theatres began to show signs of life. The riots were no doubt a calamity for some new films like 'Naya Sansar' and 'Lagan' but they have now picked up again.

* * * *

Sales of seats at old shows like 'Padosi,' 'Pardesi' and others are also satisfactory. The cine-going public now awaits four new films next Saturday, 'Amrit' among them being easily the most looked forward to.

* * * *

Among the foreign films in the first run theatres "Cheers for Miss Bishop" at New Empire and "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" are easily the most popular, for spectacular stuff "40,000 Horsemen" at Regal and "Spies of Air" at Excelsior are inviting stuff.

* * * *

Wallace Beery fans will find him at Capitol in 'Bad Man of Wyoming' and return saying he is a good man. 'Night Train to Munich' at Broadway should be seen by those who have missed it before and the Marx Brothers are there at Palace in 'Go West'.

Jankidas in 'Khazanchi' at Krishna.

(Continued from col. 3)

and he had to wait and wait till he got hold of the right sort for each individual role. Choices were made, trials and retrials were given, even last minute changes were effected and finally only the right sort of artistes were assigned the right sort of roles in "Sikandar" Sohrab Modi is now perfectly satisfied that he could not have done better.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Figure Words Competitions appeal to young as well as old of both the sexes as besides being quite simple they offer good opportunities for securing cash prizes to those who take part in them. Try this one!

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g., A-1, D-4, H-8, R-18, Y-25. For convenience and ready reference of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left are those of well-known objects and a list of them is also given below. For the purposes of this competition you have to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a lotus. The total number of marks for "lotus" (L-12, O-15, T-20, U-21, S-19,) is "87" This figure "87" is given in the block No. 18. We therefore enter "18" (and not 87) against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly illustration "F" is that of birds and as it is given in the list of objects, we add up the marks (B-2, I-9, R-18, D-4 S-19) which give the total of 52. This figure is shown in block No. 7, so we enter "7" against "F" in the coupon.

In the same manner you may fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before the 4th June, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

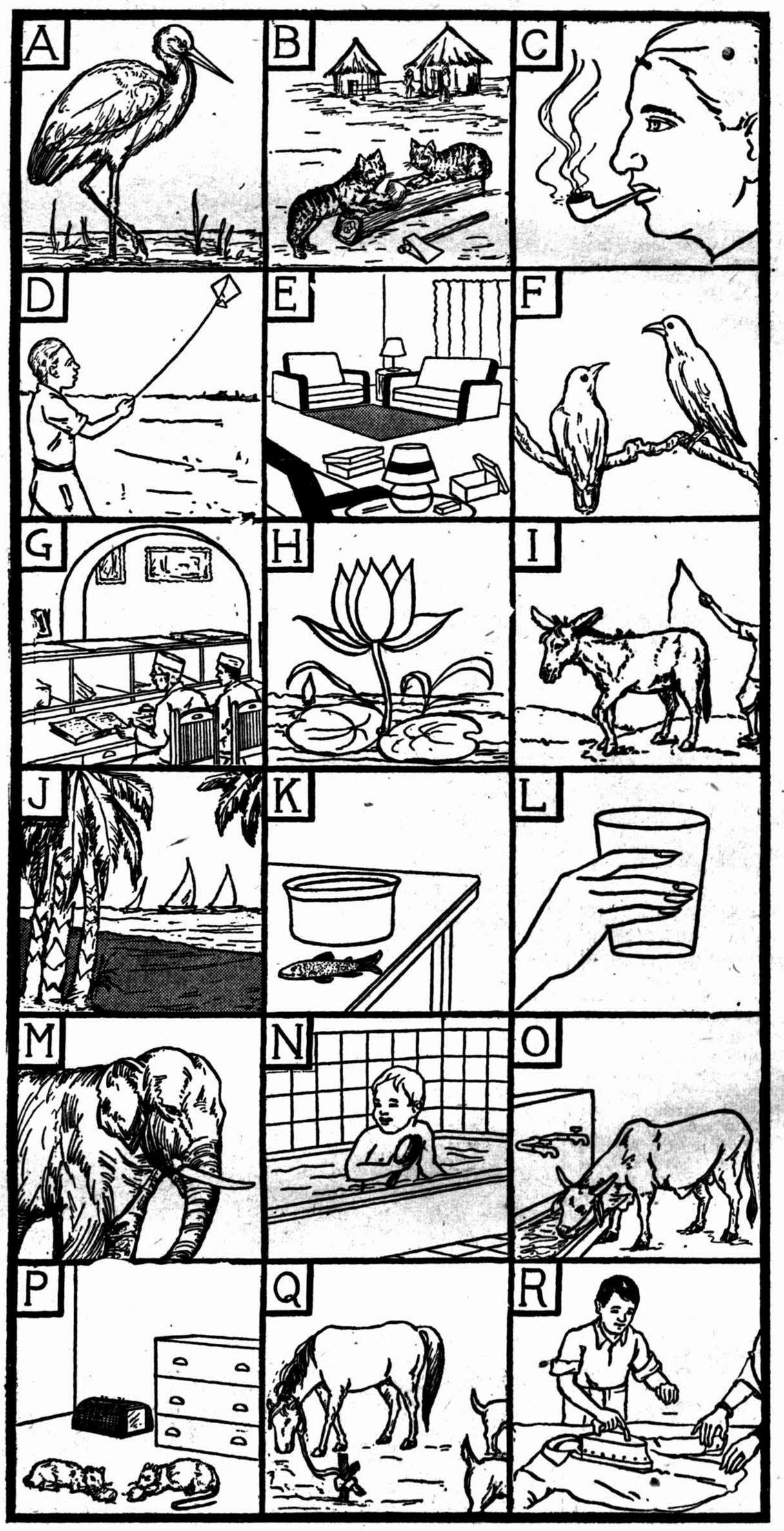
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 4th June, 1941, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

ARCH	FISH	RATS
ASS	GLASS	SAILS
AXE	HANDS	SHORE
BABY	HORSE	SMOKE
BASIN	HUTS	SOFAS
BIRDS	KITE	STORK
BOOK	KNOT	TAILS
BOXES	LAMPS	TAPS
BOY	LOTUS	TRAP
BRUSH	NAILS	TUB
CATS	OX	TUSK
CLERKS	PALMS	WHIP

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1	2	3
30	39	42
4	5	6
43	45	46
7	8	9
52	55	56
10	11	12
58	60	61
13	14	15
63	65	68
16	17	18
71	83	87

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1941

(Extra Coupons See Page 25)

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

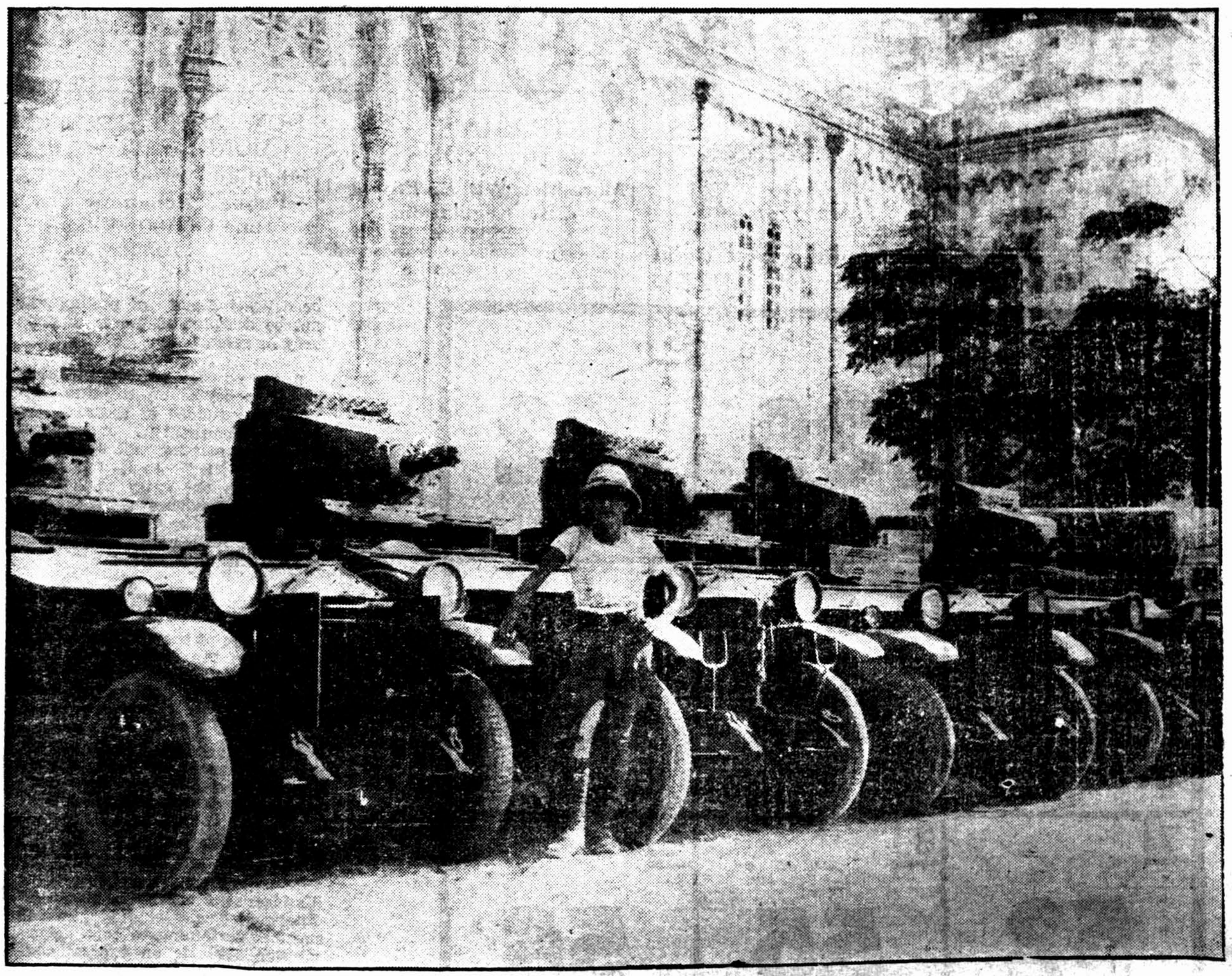
18/5/'41.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	7
G	
H	18
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address



BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE

Is is announced now that British reinforcements are pouring into Palestine. Picture shows British armoured cars at the Jerusalem Military Headquarters in the Russian compound, standing in readiness for patrolling the streets and highways (O. P. S.)

Prof. N. R. Phatak

Mr. N. R. Phatak, who presides over the Marathi Journalists' Conference today at Poona, has been in the profession for over a score of years. He did not join the profession by design. He just drifted into it.

By T. V. PARVATE

While keeping terms in law, in the year 1918 an accidental conversation brought him in touch with Mr. D. S. Yande, proprietor of "Induprakash", who was looking for a writer of ability to replace the late Prof. G. C. Bhanu, who was then editor and wanted to retire. Mr. Phatak, a fresh graduate of the Allahabad University came in as a stopgap and later became permanent. He was editor of the "Induprakash" for about four years.

Ranade's Biographer

Once a journalist, always a journalist! Mr. Phatak gave up the idea of taking a law degree and devoted himself entirely to journalism. His only other occupation was reading, wide, varied reading. Even before he took up journalism, he was author of a couple of novels in Marathi which are published under a pseudonym. Later he produced a biography of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and that stamped him in the world of letters as an acute and accurate student of the post-British history of India and Maharashtra. To-day he is easily an authority and a consultant of many on the events of these days.

Joins "Nawa Kal"

From "Induprakash", he went over to "Nawa Kal", a new daily which Mr. K. P. Khadilkar started in 1924, after breaking with the Lokamanya. While as editor of "Induprakash" Mr. Phatak had severely criticised Mr. Khadilkar's articles on Non-Coperation and Khilafat and once characterised him as 'Maulana Khadilkar'. Far from minding this, Mr. Khadilkar recognised his worth and sent for him to join his paper. Mr. Phatak agreed and since then to this day, he has been on the staff of "Nawa Kal" and enjoys the confidence of Mr. Khadilkar and his son who is now editor as no one else does.

Great Controversialist

Like most very capable journalists, Mr. Phatak has remained unknown to the general public as a journalist. It is the fortune of only very few in this profession to catch the public eye as editors. The element of chance has a great play, but those in the profession came to know the worth of almost everybody individually. Mr. Phatak came in limelight during the great controversy with Mr. N. C. Kelkar when the former subjected his life of Tilak to a severe and searching criticism. Mr. Kelkar has not met a more powerful adversary in literary warfare than Mr. Phatak.

And Iconoclast Also

But Mr. Pathak became the eyesore of all Orthodox Nationalists in Maharashtra when he published his studies on the life of the great Maharatta Saint Ramadas. Traditionally, it was regarded as an unquestioned and unquestionable fact that Ramdas was the inspiration behind all Shivaji did, that Shivaji was something like a tool of Ramdas, mere clay in his hands that he could mould as he liked. Mr. Pathak challenged this universal assumption and said a number of other things about Ramdas, which made him known as a great iconoclast and a vandal. Some began to look upon him as a cynic par excellence and a sinister influence in Marathi literature.

What Are His Politics?

As in the case of all controversies, after a little while, the dust dies down and people get a correct perspective of the points in issue. For all the controversies in which Mr. Phatak figured his reputation as a careful and accurate writer has only risen. He has been an honest admirer of the Liberal doctrine, but like Mr. Natarajan, he also came to the conclusion, however great liberalism may be most of those who swear by that lable are very unsatisfactory exponents of that creed at least in India. He appears to believe that Gandhiji is really holding aloft the banner of genuine Liberalism and of late years he appears to have broken completely from his former friends. Since he does not make any public utterances on such matters, his place in party politics has remained an enigma.

Now A Professo

Mr. Phatak served as a part time Professor of Marathi in the Thakersey College for women in Bombay for same years and is now Chief Professor of Marathi in Ruia College, Bombay With somewhat untidy exterior and not a prepossessing appearance, as well as rather rough manners and an acid tongue, he does not impress you, so soon as you see him. But you have only to have a little exchange of words with him and you see what a smart, well-informed and interesting fellow he is. You may spend hours in his company and listen to his incessantly flowing, fast torrents of words and yet you will not be tired. He is perfectly outspoken and brutally sarcastic and yet so impersonal that you cannot hate him, even if he makes fun at your cost. Hindustani he speaks as if it was his mother tongue with the proper North India accent. I wish he had the same gift while speaking English.

Prof. N. R. Phatak, Assistant Editor of "Nawa Kal", who has been elected to preside over the Marathi Journalists' Conference to be held at Poona to-day.

BLOW TO REICH'S PRESTIGE

Significance Of Hess's Film Like Flight

Warning Against Easy Sentimentality: Exploit This Self-Revealed Corruption Of Nazi State To Utmost

The following cable has been received from London:—

The following is the translation of a leader in the "Die Zeitung", the German anti-Nazi journal published in London, in its issue of May 14, by Sebastian Haffner:

The Deputy of the Fuehrer has delivered himself into British custody. When Mr. Churchill gave this unprecedented piece of news to the Ministry of Information, it startled even the cool-headed Sir Walter Monckton. "But that is great news," he cried. "Yes", said Mr. Churchill, "the maggot is in the apple"

BLOW TO REICH'S PRESTIGE.

It is one of those Churchillian sayings which are bound to become classical. It gives the gist of the matter. Whatever the details behind Rudolph Hess' film-like flight, one thing is certain; the prestige of the Nazi Reich has suffered a blow as it never has since June 30, 1934.

It is too early to say why Hess fled to England. Here are several possible explanations. He may have got on one of Herr Himmler's Black lists and may have got an inkling of it. (Mortal enmities inside the Fuehrer's gang are notorious, and it was much noticed that Herr Himmler was left out when Field Marshal Goering and Herr Hess were designed to be Herr Hitler's successors). He may have had serious political quarrels with his "colleagues." He may, sooner than the less initiated, have got inside information about the real situatioin of Germany and thereupon acted as many of the lesser criminals will act when the zero hour is approaching: try to get himself out of trouble and play the penitent sinner. Maybe, finally,—there is nothing the trashy phantasy of Herr Hitler and his gang is not upto—that this "most loyal of the loyal", as he was styled upto yesterday, has been designed only to stimulate treason, and really make a last desperate attempt at creating confusion among one-time friends of the Nazis in England. If this would be the case, one may rest assured that it will be foiled by the vigilance of the British Government.

A WARNING.

But here is one thing we must earnestly warn against; that easy sentimentality of some British people which in the gossip columns tends to convey the impression that this Hess is "not so bad" and pour out moving tales of his shyness, his pleasant smile and his affection for his wife and child make no mistake about it: He is as bad as the worst of them. He has—besides Capt. Rohem—been Herr Hitler's first and closest associate, joint founder of the Storm Troopers, joint producer of their terror war inside Gemany, joint author of that bible of destructive nihilism "Mein Kampf". A man cognizant of the Reichstag fire, and one of the men mainly responsible for the slaughter of June 30

HIS HANDS STAINED WITH BLOOD

His hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent people. His fanaticism and ruthlessness match that of a Himmler and a Streicher. If there is anything by which he distinguishes himself among his fellow criminals, it is the impudence which has always made him specially suited to deny atrocities with an air of offended honesty. He did this all the way from the tortures of the concentration camps to the war preparations against Czechoslovakia. When this man to-day plays the unoffending husband and father, nobody should become his dupe. His flight is a ground for grim satisfaction, not for a soft-hearted pardon.

GERMANY'S MORAL DEFEAT

But, for satisfaction there really is ground; and even more for propagandistic exploitation. Germany has suffered a defeat on the moral and political battlefield which is devastating, and which may become decisive if the strategists of propaganda know how to make use of it. To get its true meaning one has only to imagine what it would mean for Britain if Lord Beaverbrook or Mr. Bevin were to-day to fly to Bavaria in a Spitfire to put their fate in the hands of the Fuehrer. Would that not place a mortal weapon in the hands of Dr. Goebbels That is exactly what has happened to Germany—with the difference that Herr Hess is not simply an influentieal Minister of a Democratic State, but the Deputy and designated successor of the all-powerful Fuehrer

The blow is terrific. All that has now to be done is to make it resound to the remotest corner of the globe. For goodness sake, no discretion and no manners this time. This is the moment to make all the noise in the world, and turn every available searchlight on this self-revealed corruption and rottenness to the core of the Nazi State. It just so happens that Herr Hitler is in the midst of the most delicate negotiations with President Ineunu, M. Stalin, Mr. Matsuoka, Gen. Franco and Admiral Darlan. The internal bankruptcy and swindle of the German regime which have now come to light must be so driven home even to the last Turk, Russian, Japanese, Spaniard and Frenchman that it simply becomes impossible for a statesman of those countries to do business with that regime.

A CHARMING PICTURE!

The German propaganda apparatus, which has apparently been completely upset, itself supplies munition to English propaganda artillery, with its incredible story, that Herr Hess has been mentally deranged for years, and that his adjutants have at once been arrested for letting him escape, in spite of explicit orders by the Fuehrer. What a charming picture. "The third man of Germany, Deputy successor of the Fuehrer, a notorious lunatic". His adjutants in reality his wardens. If that is possible—what is impossible? Are we perhaps to hear to-morreow that the Fuehrer himself has for years been "notorious" for being mentally deranged? Would it not perhaps be even more likely with him than with Herr Hess who, after all, had not quite so many public fits of hysteria and is not known in his personal circles as a "carpet biter"?

REACTIONS IN GERMANY

It seems as if even the German people have his time stirred in that stupor in which they are being led to an Abyss for the last few years. The nervous fidgety efforts of the propaganda, ministry and party imply that the event has caused somewhat stronger reactions in Germany than that "self-controlled" interest with which the German people are said to look at Herr Hitler's victories". The German people, however, remain firm in its determination to carry the war to its victorious conclusion": so an official proclamation. "Qui s'excuse s'accuse".

The eyes of the Germans have been covered with much success. Has it by any chance been forgotten to cover up their noses as well, and have they begun to sniff at the rotten smell from maggoty apple?—Reuter

AUSTRALIA'S WAR INDUSTRIES

More Men Will Be Provided By Regulations

CANBERRA, May 16.

More men will be provided for Australia's war industries by regulations issued to-day.

The main aim of the regulations is to create a reserve pool of labour from which employers will draw skilled tradesmen. At the same time, the regulations assure the protection of trade union rights both now and after the war.

The regulations cover every branch of the metal trade industry—one of the most important for munition production. In addition to "recognised tradesmen" who composed those already employed in that capacity or those who will qualify by apprenticeship, the Government intends to create a supply of extra labour —"added tradesmen"—who will be a reserve pool consisting men engaged from outside the industry or trained by technical schools and workshops.

Dilution committees will be set up in each State covered by the Regulations and when an employer's production is prejudiced by shortage of recognised tradesmen he may apply to a State Dilution Committee for permission to employ "added tradesmen."

The Commonwealth will pay trainees the basic wage while training at technichal schools.—Reuter.

"HESS, A BRUTAL THUG"

LONDON, May 17.

Hess, "this gangster" is going to stay in British hands, declared Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, speaking in London to-night (Saturday). The question of the hour was "what's your Hess guess", and we could at least be grateful to the Deputy Fuehrer for providing the British people with a good deal of entertainment, in the midst of grim times.

Mr. Morrison said that he had no Hess guess, but Hess was a brutal Thug, whose hands like His Master's were stained with some of the worst political crimes of modern times." The main thing was that no matter what kind of animal he was whether a Trojan Horse or a rat number one, he was caged.—Reuter.

MORE HESS'S FRIENDS ARRESTED

LONDON, May 17.

Reports reaching New York state that the German authorities have arrested more friends of Rudolf Hess. Officials in Berlin at first refused to confirm or deny this. Later on however, Berlin sources denied that Hess's friends had been arrested. German home broadcasts have now dropped the subject of Hess altogether. —Reuter.

Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts of Calcutta University for the year 1941-42, Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Mr. M. N. Bose, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.—A.P.

HOW BRITAIN RAISES MONEY FOR WAR

Mightiest Effort To Get Public Donations To Tune Of 100 Millions

LONDON, May 17.

The mightiest effort in the history of London to raise money by public donations for the prosecution of war opened to-day (Saturday). During the seven days of London's "War Weapons Week" it is aimed to raise a sum of 100 millions sterling, which would work out at a rough average of ten sterling a head of the population living in the area embraced

The 62 boroughs concerned are showing the keenest rivalry in an effort to get the best total and in devising propaganda devices to keep money rolling in.—Reuter.

SETTING UP FREE CROATIAN STATE 'UNJUSTIFIABLE'

Protest To Britain By Yugoslav Govt. Against Axis' Action

LONDON, May 17.

The text of a strongly worded protest by the Yugoslav Government against the action of the Axis powers in purporting to establish a free Croatian State was handed to Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs by the Yugoslav Minister in London; yesterday (Friday).

The Yugoslav Government, the only accredited representative of Croatia as of all other members of the Yugoslav State, insist that this is a completely unjustifiable proceeding and grossly violates the true feelings of the Yugoslav people in general, and the Croatian population in particular.

It added that the persons whom the Germans are using as their instruments are: M. Pavlevitch and other terrorists acting on the Axis orders.—Reuter.

BRITAIN OPENING FLYING SCHOOLS IN U. S.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Britain is to open some civilian flying schools in the United States for training pupils who, in order to avoid international complications, will come to America as civilians. This was revealed to-day by a high official of the War Department at Washington.

The schools will be furnished with American planes and equipment, and Britain will pay the instructors. The official also disclosed that plans had been finally approved to train several thousand British pilots annually in the United States.

The first group will begin receiving instruction in June in American civilian flying schools and advanced training will be carried out at army centres.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SERVICE REGISTRATION

LONDON, May 17.

Another big registration for national service is taking place to-day. Men of 39 are registering and they will have an opportunity of expressing preference for any branch of the Service, the Navy, Army, R.A.F., the Police War Reserve, or the Auxiliary Fire Service.

It is not expected that they will be called up for the armed forces for some time, though some may be enrolled for civil defence work. —Reuter.

SOCIALIST LEADER RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 17.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, Congress Socialist, leader of Maharashtra, was released this morning from Nasik Central jail. It will be recalled that he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default three months' further imprisonment in connection with a speech in the Peasants Conference, Kolaba District, last year.

In Maharashtra

RS. 1,000 FINE FOR VALVEKAR.
POONA, May 16.

Mr. B. B. Valvekar who offered Satyagraha yesterday evening was convicted and sentenced today by the Additional District Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo six months' S. I. Mr. Valvekar paid the fine and was released.

Another Satyagrahi, Mr. R. L. Kate who also offered Satyagraha yesterday at Dhopadi village was convicted and sentenced by the same Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo three months S. I. Mr. Kate did not pay the fine and preferred to go to jail.—A. P.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS CHIEF ARRESTED.
AMRITSAR, May 16.

The local police arrested this afternoon Baba Karam Chand Sahni, President of the District Congress Committee (Urban), when he was offering Satyagraha in front of the Lohgarh Arya Samaj Mandir by shouting anti-war slogans. He was produced before a Magistrate and was remanded to the judicial lock-up.—A. P.

AHRAR LEADER ARRESTED.
PESHAWAR, May 16.

Moulana Mohd. Hussain, an Ahrar leader, was arrested last night under the Defence of India Rules for delivering a speech at a public meeting held here yesterday under the auspices of the Majlis-i-Ahrar.

This brings the total number of Ahrars arrested this week to eleven.—A. P.

MADRAS GRANT TO BHANDARKAR INSTITUTE.
OOTACAMUND, May 16.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for ten years to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, towards the preparation of a critical edition of Mahabharatha.—A. P

PROGRESS OF SATYAGRAHA

Kripalani On "Fundamental Stupidity Of Br. Govt."

BOMBAY, May 16

Complete satisfaction at the progress of the Congress Satyagraha and the peaceful manner in which the movement was proceeding, as intended by its author, was expressed by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.-I. C. C., in the course of an interview to the Press.

While declining to be drawn into any discussion regarding the rejection by Mr. L. S. Amery of the proposals of the Bombay Conference, Acharya Kripalani felt: "Even when faced with the greatest crisis in human affairs, the British Government have shown a special aptitude for short-sightedness and fundamental stupidity in dealing with the Indian issue."—United Press.

LABOUR LEADER'S RELEASE

Mr. S. G. Tambitkar, a local labour leader, who was under detention, was released on Friday evening, but before his release, Mr. Tambitkar was served with an order restricting him to stay in the city of Bombay and not to leave it, without the Police Commissioner's permission.

SATYAGRAHA IN KANDIVLI

Vile Parle, Saturday.

Shri Kikabhai Dahyabhai will offer Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans at Kandivli on Monday at 8-30 a.m.

Coimbatore Dt. Board President Arrested

COIMBATORE, May 17.

Mr. K. K. Subbanna Gounder, President of the Coimbatore District Board, was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in Bobichettipalayam.—A. P.

3 Satyagrahis Jailed

NEW DELHI, May 17.

Mr. A. Isar, Additional District Magistrate convicted three Satyagrahis under the Defence of India Rules, for offering Satyagraha, and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Lajjaram had offered Satyagraha in Delhi and Ramsingh and Sheoshankar in neighbouring villages.—A. P.

ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE.
AHMEDABAD, May 17.

Six persons have been arrested on a charge of assaulting a passerby yesterday.—A. P.

A. R. P. ORDINANCE.
SIMLA, May 16.

Volunteers who join the Air Raid precautions service in India, says a press note, are to have legal status. An ordinance (No. 4 of 1941) made by the Governor-General on May 10, 1941 provides for the setting up of an Air Raid Precautions Service to carry out measures for the protection of persons and property against hostile attack.—A. P.

REBATE ON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Suitable Administrative Procedure To Be Devised

SIMLA, May 17.

As a result of representations made to them by the textile interests, the Government of India have for some time had under review the possibility of granting a rebate upon exportation of cotton manufactures containing imported cotton, upon which duty has been paid.

As a result of this examination, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the grant of a rebate is justifiable in principle.

The existing customs drawback procedure does not, however, provide for the case of goods manufactured from imported materials. Moreover, in view of the present war position in consequence of which the exports of cotton manufactures have greatly expanded, the immediate grant of the rebate is held not to be necessary and it is proposed to inaugurate the system at the end of the war.

But should the situation alter in such a way as materially to affect India's competitive position, the Government of India would be prepared to introduce rebates at an earlier date.

The Government of India propose to proceed at once to devise, in consultation with the trade interests concerned, a suitable administrative procedure for the purpose.—A. P.

RIFLE AND MONEY LOST IN RIVER.
JORHAT (Assam), May 16.

Three rifles and Rs. 400 in cash have been lost in the Brahmaputra when three police constables of the Majuli Thana were crossing the river in a country boat on their way to Jorhat.

The money was part of the land revenue sent by the Tehsildar of Majuli for deposit in the Sadar Treasury.

The occurrence took place close to the bank of the river when a mound of earth suddenly fell on the boat which capsized. The constables and the boatmen swam ashore.—A. P.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA REMINDED.
SIMLA, May 16.

The attention of foreigners in India is drawn to paragraph 4-A of the Foreigners' Order, 1939, whereby no foreigner of the male sex, other than a subject of a state of which the boundaries are coterminous with those of India, may depart from India without the permission of the Central Government, states a press note.

Any foreigner to whom this order applies and who proposes to depart from India, should ascertain from the nearest Registration Officer appointed under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, what steps he should take to comply with the order.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
CALCUTTA, May 16

The Calcutta Corporation at its meeting this afternoon reappointed Mr. J. C. Mukharjea as its Chief Executive Officer for a further term of fifteen months with effect from the April 1, 1941. Only seven councillors, belonging to the Bose group, opposed the proposal.

Mr. Mukharjea's term expired on March 31 last when the Corporation adopted a resolution allowing him to continue as the Chief Executive Officer till the first formal meeting of the councillors during the current financial year. This decision of the Corporation, however, gave rise to considerable controversy and the matter is now pending the decision of the High Court.—A. P.

MEN OF VICHY AS ABETTORS

SIMLA, May 16.

Major Alan Murray in the course of a broadcast talk on B.B.C. said:—

I wonder what the French people think of the surrender of Admiral Darlan over the question of the Syrian air bases.

Poor people, thinking is about all there is left to them. By pressure on the Vichy Government, the Germans have now obtained a new point of entry for their penetration of the Middle East. Their aims is three-fold.

To back up Rashid Ali and get possession of the Mosul oil, to cut our communications with India and Australia by attacking Egypt from the east as well as from Libya and to isolate Turkey.

German aircraft are already using Syria, Syrian aerodromes as stepping stones to Iraq and Suez.

The Vichy Government have had ample warning of what our attitude will be over this breach of the Franco-German armistice terms.

At the time of the armistice last July, we made it very clear that we would not countenance the occupation of Syria by a foreign power. It will therefore come as no surprise to Vichy that the Foreign Secretary has announced that we intend to take immediate action against German aircraft in Syria. There was no other course open to us, and the blame rests with Vichy if we have been forced to take this step.

The Syrian development gives one some idea of the treachery Admiral Darlan is capable of.

We have heard fine words from General Dentz that Syria would be defended against all comers. When German pressure has from time to time strained the terms of the armistice, Marshal Petain has spoken of the honour of France, but now this honour seems to have been forgotten in the betrayal of France's old ally.

The British Government has shown much patience towards Vichy in the past, perhaps too much.

The prompt action we are taking to meet the new development in Syria looks as if we had had enough of Vichy's evasions.

American expression of disapproval has been as outspoken and prompt as ours.—Reuter.

Almost as Marshal Petain's broadcast ended, armed guards were placed on all French ships in American harbours. One of these was the 33,000 ton "Normandie".

INDORE RULER'S DONATIONS TO WAR FUND

INDORE, May 16.

The Maharaja Holkar has sanctioned a donation of £1,000 as further contribution towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund.

The Maharaja has also sanctioned a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the War Fund to be earmarked for the use of families of Indian soldiers serving overseas.

War Allowance For Karachi Civic Workers

KARACHI, May 16.

The Karachi Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for war allowance to the low-paid staff at its meeting this evening. The Chief Officer was directed to bring up the scales of allowance.—A. P.

Frontier Congress And Iraq Developments

PESHAWAR, May 16.

At an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Peshawar Congress Committee held last night, Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi presiding the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The Peshawar Congress Working Committee views with deep concern the situation in Iraq and requests the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee to take immediate practical steps in giving correct lead to the Frontier people in this matter".—A. P.

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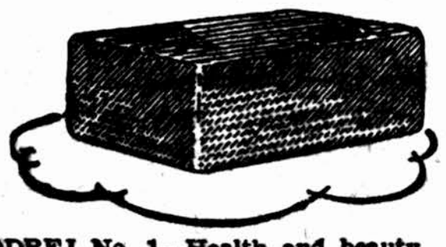

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

11 CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED

MADRAS, May 17.

Eleven Congressmen were convicted to-day by the Third Presidency Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules, for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

Mr. K. R. Chandran was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for shouting anti-war slogans and for being in possession of prejudicial literature.

Mr. S. R. Srinivasan was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

The remaining nine Satyagrahis were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

2 MONTHS' S.I. FOR SATYAGRAHA

TINDIVANAM, May 16.

Mr. M. Jengal Reddiar of Gingee, a member of the South Arcot District Board, was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for offering Satyagraha.—A.P.

18 SATYAGRAHIS START ON MARCH

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Eighteen persons, who had been offering Satyagraha in different villages of Hooghly District, started individually on their march towards Delhi to-day from different parts of the District.—A.P.

7 MORE SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED

DEHRA DUN, May 17.

Another batch of seven Satyagraha prisoners has been released from the Dehra Dun District Jail, unconditionally. They are:—Messrs. Dalip Singh, Sukhbir Singh, Puran Chand, Gobardhan, Ghyam Singh, Baldeo and Budh Singh.

Nine prisoners, it will be recalled, were released earlier unconditionally.—A. P.

DISTURBANCE IN LUCKNOW JAIL

LUCKNOW, May 17.

A scuffle between "C" Class political prisoners and the Jail Staff occurred in the Lucknow District Jail on Monday last.

It is reported that some prisoners failed to do their quota of work, and were being taken off whereupon a large number of "C" class prisoners started shouting. The Superintendent of Jails, Lt.-Col. Jafarey, asked the prisoners to go to their barracks, but the latter defied the order. They were then ordered to be put into barracks by the Jail Staff when the scuffle occurred.

Disciplinary action has been taken against those prisoners who were responsible for the disturbance.

The report of hunger-strike by some political prisoners in the District Jail is denied officially.—A.P.

25 BENGAL DISTS. SUSPEND WORK

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In pursuance of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee and in accordance with the resolution of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for the suspension of Congress Committees in the Province, 25 out of the 32 Districts have so far suspended work.—A P.

Cure For Drunkenness

A "cure" for drunkenness by Drs. Walter Lyle Voegtlin and Frederick Lemere of Seattle, United States. Four to seven times a week a patient is given first a of good liquor, then an injection of a nauseating drug, until he develops a "conditioned" aversion to liquor. Number of total abstainers for four years of this treatment they claim is over 350.

Latest News From Iraq

SIMLA, May 17.

The betrayal of Iraq by Rashid Ali and his handful of associates who recently seized power is now plain, says a press note From the outset there has been no question of the sinister influence behind their activities. Doubts have been expressed in one or two quarters as to the reality of Rashid Ali's initial association with the Axis Powers. Irrefutable evidence has been in the hands of the British and Indian authorities from the very date of the 'coup d'etat' that every move on Rashid Ali's part has been inspired by calculated intention to betray the Muslim nations of the Middle East. and their British and Indian Allies into Axis hands

The seizure of power by force and the eviction of the constitutional Government of Iraq was accomplished not merely at the instance but with the financial support of the Axis. Every subsequent action has been deliberately designed to give the enemy time to move in and establish a hostile base in the very heart of Arabia, in the rear of Turkey and at the gates of India. It was indeed only the rapidity with which India moved that upset the whole plot in its initial stages.

HESITATION AT LAST MOMENT

Although it was in accordance with the strict terms of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty that Imperial troops were to land at Basra, in order to open up the agreed lines of communication, through Iraq, Rashid Ali's Government actually sent Iraq troops to Basra with orders to resist the landing At the last moment, apparently fearful of their own security if they tore up a firm treaty before their Axis friends could reach them, they hesitated and the disembarkation of Imperial troops was allowed to proceed without incident Iraq forces, however, picketed Basra District and enforced a boycott of the Allied forces.

The next move was deliberately provocative in an effort to neutralize the Treaty terms, render useless the lines of communication and upset the very purpose for which the troops had been landed. Iraq troops were even ordered to occupy points on the oil pipe line and other places already in Iraq control and the British Air Force station at Habbaniyah—long-established under specific Treaty provision—was surrounded by hostile forces. Rashid Ali may have imagined that the Imperial troops would remain inactive in this vulnerable position until Axis forces arrived to deal with them.

SADLY MISTAKEN

If so, he was sadly mistaken, urgent diplomatic representations having failed to relax the position, steps were taken by our forces to secure their communications and to foil the obvious attempt to isolate troops, which had been landed with the full agreement of Rashid Ali himself In the meantime Rashid Ali and his accomplices were sending appeal after appeal to Berlin and Rome. Receiving no assistance from the Iraqi people, their position, even with the armed forces at their disposal, was rapidly becoming untenable and it is known that several of them in Baghdad lost no time in securing facilities for fleeing to Syria at short notice.

A PLAIN ISSUE

In Baghdad, with prices rising and a general feeling of insecurity and discontent the usurpers are far from comfortable. A measure of Axis assistance has now reached them by air through Syria. The issue, therefore, has become plain—whether Germany and Italy are to secure through Rashid Ali and his fellow quislings a footing in Arab countries or whether the constitutional rulers of Iraq can not only re-establish their country's independence but save Iraq from the horrors of war and other neighbouring Muslim States from German invasion. Even when fully aware that Rashid Ali, while professing adherence to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty was encouraging Axis intervention to end the Agreement, His Majesty's Government were willing to negotiate through the meditation offered by neighbouring Muslim powers, if the threat to our troops was withdrawn. But that Rashid Ali refused to do in the hope that German forces would render any such fair dealing unnecessary.—A. P.

For Lazy Driven

Luxury for the lazy driver hits a new high with a radio-controlled garage door invented in America. The motorist can loll in his air-conditioned car, merely having to press a button to open the garage doors when he returns home. The device is of particular value in rain or snow, as the windows and doors of the car can remain closed until inside the garage.

Night Photography

A device which enables military plane pilots to take photographs of groud objectives at night, at altitudes upto 5,000 ft. has been invented in America. The airman drops a powerful magnesium-powder flash bulb equipped with a time fuse which explodes it near the ground. The flash actuates a photo-electric cell in the plane, which instantly trips the camera shutter.

For Pure Milk

When milk streams frothily from udder to bucket, it contains much dissolved oxygen. In raw milk, bacteria then consume most of the oxygen. But pasteurization removes most of the bacteria, so the oxygen content of pasteurized milk remains high. Oxidation of the fat content may then cause papery, oil, metalic or tallowy flavours; worse, it may diminish the natural proportion of vitamin C. Obvious answer, proposed by scientists at Cornell University: take the air out of the milk. And now they have announced development of vacuum equipment to deaerate the milk.

A Perpetual War

Some day a war against the Axis will end; between the shore and the sea round the coast of Britain the war is perpetual. Four coastal villages in Suffolk and a dozen in Yorkshire have disappeared in the last few hundred years; between Land's End and the Scilly Isles lies the "lost land of Lyonesse", renowned in legend, in fact, nearly every English maritime country has suffered. Evidence, historical and geological, abounds to testify to the many victories gained by the sea.

But though England has sustained losses in this long war, she has also registered gains. A Royal Commission which investigated coast erosion found that in 25 years England had lost 4,692 acres by erosion and gained 34,444 acres by accretion of soil in bays estuaries. It looks as if the sea has as much chance as Hitler of swallowing up England!

DIRTY, MEAN, INGLORIOUS BUSINESS.

War is, in the main, a dirty, mean, inglorious business, but it is not the direst calamity that can befall a people. There is one worse state, at least: the state of slavery.—G. K. Chesterton.

Soft Spots Of Imperial Front

There seems to have been an fortunate agreement in this country to say as little as possible about the "soft spots" in the Imperial Front, about Eire's neutrality, about the two-fifths of South Africa's Parliament who still want to end the war and about India. This is ostrichlike and stupid.—London Economist.

CAPT. ROOSEVELT'S INTERVIEW TO EGYPTIAN PRESS

CAIRO, May 12.

Captain James Roosevelt interview by "Al Ahram's" Correspondent, Moustafa Amin, who is a son of the former Egyptian Minister in Washington declared, "We are sure of British victory and we will spare nothing that will assure itit. I would like to recall the fable of the hare and the tortoise where the former is represented by Dictatorship swift but not victorious, while the tortoise is the slow but sure Democracy."

"Al Balagh" records President Roosevelt's son as having declared, "My father is doing all he can to assure victory for Britain which is justly considered as a fortress of Democracy. I believe that the reinforcements we have sent and are sending will assure democratic victory and put an end to Axis ambitions and barbarisms."

SOLUTION OF POLITICAL DEADLOCK

Sir Sikandar Pleads For Premiers' Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 17.

A London cable gives details of an important interview which Sir Sikandar Hayat, Premier of the Punjab gave to the Indian correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." It states Sir Sikandar favours proposal for a Conference of Premiers to solve the present political deadlock. He would, however, include leaders of Parties in the Central Legislature, and a few outstanding personalities like Sir T. B. Sapru.

Sir Sikandar refers to his speech in the Punjab Assembly, in which he had supported the principle of the Bombay Conference resolution. In view of the growing seriousness of the international situation he deprecated agitation both in favour of and against Pakistan, and said that a United India should concentrate all her attention on the war effort.

Parachute Yarn

R.A.F. parachutes are being made from a synthetic yarn claimed by the makers to be three times as strong as natural silk, in fact, the "strongest in the world." Because of its success, arrangements are in hand for its manufacture in America, where it is expected to replace Japanese silk now used for parachutes.

Made by a secret process, the material—a cellulose acetate yarn—can be extruded and spun in almost any degree of fineness. For this reason it has many uses in addition to the military. For instance, the yarn can be adapted for the manufacture of women's wear that is dainty, yet serviceable.

DON'T DO IT VIOLENTLY

A man takes contradiction and advice much more easily than people think, only he will not bear it when violently given, even though it be well founded. Hearts are like flowers: they remain open to the softly falling dew, but shut up in the violent downpour of rain.—Dichter

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Additional District Magistrate of Alipore rejected the bail application moved on behalf of Mr. Dwijen Bose, Secretary of the All-India Youth League and nephew of Mr. Subhas Bose, who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for delivering an alleged prejudicial speech during the National Week.—United Press.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION

Ceylon State Councillor Refuses Co-operation

COLOMBO, May 16.

It is learned that Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, Member of the State Council who has been co-opted to the Standing Committee which is now considering control of immigation and registration of non-Ceylonese Bills has written to the Chairman of the Committee declining to participate in the Committee's proceedings, as he was opposed to the principle of the Bills and feels that no useful purpose would be served by his participating in the discussions.

The European Association was represented by counsel to-day before the Committee which adjourned till 30th May without transacting business as counsel wanted time to study the Bill.—A.P.

BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS

Specialised Infantry Tactics

LONDON, (By Cable).

A "Manchester Guardian" special correspondent gives the following account of British parachute troops:

Speeding up of specialised infantry tactics is the main job of our parachute troops. In a lecture to war correspondents a senior officer dismissed actual jumping as a relatively minor matter of transport; what is important is the men's fitness for fighting on arrival. Specially chosen volunteers for our parachute corps are given intensified physical training, training in unarmed combat (such as jiu-jitsu), in static and parachute jumping, in falling and rolling. They are taught map reading, elementary astronomy, how to find their way in a strange country by day or night by the use of eyes, ears and brains without the use of the tongue. They have usually already been trained in their regiments to use the pistol, rifle and the Bren and tommy gun.

Volunteers have to be between 19 and 30. The best age is the middle twenties when men are still supple but beyond the rashness of extreme youth. Trained parachutists draw extra pay. Volunteers so far have been picked only from the British army and not from Dominion forces, though there are Canadian and Australian parachutists who have reached the corps by way of British regiments.

They are dressed in full infantry uniform before their descent and on landing wear a gaberdine jacket; short trunks to prevent their equipment fouling in the hatch from which they drop; a flying helmet with rubber protection for the neck, back and head, rubber knee-caps and anklets; laced up boots with rubber soles and heels; and a rubber set as a sort of shock-absorbing inset heels. The parachute, carried on the back, opens automatically as the man jumps from the aeroplane. There is a quick release attachment by which the man can be rid of his parachute rigging as soon as he reaches the ground.

MADRAS, May 16

The Anglo-Indian Sports Club qualified for the final of the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey Tournament this evening, when they beat the All Blues from Bangalore by the only goal scored during the match. The winners will meet the M and S M Railway "A" in final

An exhibition hockey match in aid of the Governor's War Fund, has been arranged and will be played on Sunday between the Madras Anglo-Indians and Madras Indians.—A. P.

Interesting Stage Reached In Ford Strike

Sequel To Management's Refusal To Pay April Wages: Question To Be Referred To Factory Inspector Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike in the Ford Motor Company continues and the entrances to the factory were picketed by workers to-day also. The management does not seem to be in any mood to come to an amicable settlement, and hence the strike is nowhere nearer end. The factory worked overtime today.

QUESTION OF WAGES

Yesterday the Union approached the Factory Inspector in regard to the payment of wages. It will be recalled that on May 5, when about 150 workers were dismissed, their wages for April were due. The management was prepared to pay them on the condition that they accepted wages in full settlement of all their dues. and handed over their work badges. The workers refused to accept wages on these conditions. It appears that the Factory Inspector was apprised of all the facts on hearing which he is said to have expressed the view that the management could not on any condition withhold payment of wages and that the workers were entitled to receive their April wages without prejudice to the dispute that has now led to the strike .It is also stated that the Factory Inspector got into communication with the management. It was expected that wages would be paid to-day. Consequently a few workers who had not received their wages went in. But they came out without receiving their April wages. It is alleged that the management would not pay them unless they signed a receipt in full settlement and yielded up their work badges. These they refused to do. The matter will again be referred to the Factory Inspector on Monday. Interesting developments are expected.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In the meantime the Ford Workers' Union has followed up its memorandum to the Governor of Bombay with a detailed representation to the Government of India, seeking its intervention. The Union has also organised street collection of funds for the relief of the workers and batches of Union volunteers, it is stated. will be out with collection boxes on Sunday. The justness of the cause of the workers and the unbending attitude of the management have already evinced great public sympathy for the workers and the Union officials expect that their appeal for funds would receive generous response.

LABOUR TRIBUNAL AT WORK

The National Service Labour Tribunal has, it is understood gone into the case. Though the workers were not called before it, it appears that the Chairman of the Tribunal has posted himself with their case. The Tribunal has, it is understood, called for more detailed information from the management on certain points before formulating its findings.

GOVT. CAN'T LOOK ON

A Union official, in the course of a talk with a reporter of this paper, said: "We are engaged in an unequal struggle But we have confidence in the workers. The management of the Ford's seems to believe that it can break the spirit of the workers with the aid of scabs and black-legs. The hitherto unhelpful attitude of the Labour Office and the Government can only encourage callousness in its treatment of the workers. The refusal to pay April wages in spite of the intervention of the Factory Inspector can be explained only in this manner But the Government cannot accept such conduct with complacency.

The situation has, thus, entered an interesting phase.

INSIDE THE FACTORY

Meanwhile all sorts of reports reach us about the state of demoralisation inside the factory Apart from the severe fall in production, no finished job is said to be free from complaint. Especially is this case, so the report goes. with military orders. It appears that trucks delivered against order have to be sent for repairs immedately after they are out of the factory. How far these reports are based on actual facts. we do not know. But there will be nothing surprising if they are true. Specialised and technical jobs cannot be done by improvised labour. No factory which is engaged in war works can afford to toy with its workers. and no Governmnt can look on when war work is made to suffer by recalcitrant employers. The sooner the Ford's realise this and come to a speedy settlement. the better it will be for all concerned"

MR. K. V. NAIDU FOR WARDHA

MADRAS, May 17.

Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, and Mr. M. Adikesavelu Naicker, both Congress members of the City Council, who were recently released from the Trichinopoly Central Jail, left Madras for Wardha, this morning, to consult Mahatma Gandhi, regarding the advisability of the Congress Party contesting the forthcoming by-elections to the City Council caused by the resignation of the Congress Councillors.

The bye-elections will take place on June 23, and the last day for filing nominations is May 27.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA May 17

Thundershowers occurred locally in East Central Provinces, North, Hyderabad and Mysore and at a few statioons in West United Provinces, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, South East Madras and Malabar. Scattered light thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, North Bengal and Chota Nagpur

Chief amounts of rainfall: Udaipur, Miraj Gadag, Gulbarga, Pamban half an inch each; Dehra Dun, Pendra, Nizamabad Mysore quarter of an inch each

Forecast until 18th evening Thundershowers will occur locally in Deccan and South Peninsula, also at a few stations in Assam Bengal, Orissa and East Central Provinces

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1 790 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twelve hours fifty minutes I.S.T. on Friday, May 16.—A.P.

SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN SCHEME DENIED

M. Obeidullah Alleges So-called Letter Is Forged Document

NEW DELHI, May 17.

An emphatic repudiation of press reports regarding his alleged support to the Pakistan scheme of the Muslim League is contained in a statement made by Maulvi Obeidullah Sindhi, a Nationalist Muslim Leader, in a statement issued from Jamianagar (Okhla) where he is staying. The Maulvi said that he had no correspondence whatsoever with Mr. Jinnah on the subject, and the press statements in this connection are absolutely baseless.

The Maulvi states:—"For several months, I have been hearing that a letter purporting to be written by me and containing support of the Pakistan scheme is being circulated in certain quarters. I tried to get the letter. I was surprised to learn that the so-called letter was published in some papers in Urdu, Hindi and English. I have now seen a facsimile of the so-called letter and can definitely say that this is a forged document, and has not even the remotest relation with my views and outlook. I can prove to any handwriting expert that this letter is forged My friends know my views very well, and they will not fall in the trap. I will reveal the dangerous conspiracy behind it. I will issue a detailed statement about my views to the press shortly."—A P

Tennis

BIHAR CHAMPIONSHIP DISPUTE

Sequel To Apology Of Ghaus Mahommad & A. H. Khan

LUCKNOW, May 17.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to deal with the withdrawal of certain players from the Bihar Championships had recommended that "as Messrs. Iftikhar Ahmed, Ghaus Mohammad and Anwar Husan have Apologised to the Bihar Lawn Tennis Association and to Mr. P. R. Das, their entries be accepted as from to-day in all tournaments affiliated to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association."

Two of the players concerned, namely, Ghaus Mohammad Khan and Anwar Husain Khan, in the course of a statement on this decision, say that they have never apologised to Mr. P. R. Das and add: "As a matter of fact we apologised only to the Bihar Lawn Tennis Association and are not ready to express regret in any form to Mr. P. R. Dass."

"ASSOCIATION, NO PARTY TO DISPUTE."

Nawab Asgar Husain, Hon. Joint Secretary, Rifah-i-Am Club, in the course of a statement recalls his efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute which, however, did not bear fruit. He adds: "The dispute was between Mr. Dass and these players alone and the Bihar Lawn Tennis Association was in no way party to it. Ghaus Mohd. Khan and Anwar Husain Khan having already expressed their regret to the Tournament Committee when they left Patna, agreed to my suggestion and apologised to the Bihar Lawn Tennis Association. In their letter of apology not a word was said about Mr. Dass and these players were never prepared to express regret to him at any cost."—A. P.

Sahebzadi Beats Mrs. Dobson

DARJEELING, May 17.

A large crowd saw Sahebazadi Basalatjah, Bahadur of Hyderabad win in the final of the Ladies' Singles Gymkhana Hard Court Spring Tennis Tournament this afternoon.

Result:—Ladies Singles Finals: Sahebzadi beat Mrs. Dobson 7/5. 4/6. 6/2.—A. P

Football

CALCUTTA LEAGUE MATCHES

CALCUTTA May 17

The following are results of the matches played in the first division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Mahommedan Sporting 1; Police 0.
Rangers 3; Kalighat 0
Mohun Bagan 1; E. B. Railway 0.
Calcutta 4; A Military Unit 1.—A.P

C. F. CLUB'S VICTORY

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The Calcutta Football Club, won their best victory this evening, defeating a Military Side, by four goals to one on their own ground.

Calcutta scored only a goal in the first half, but in the second half the forwards found their shooting boots and banged in three more goals.

When Calcutta led by two goals to nil in the second half the Military scored their only goal.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York, May 17

Previous closing	12.88
To-day's opening	12.94
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	12.92
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 300/0
Broach July/August	Rs. 251/8
Broach April/May	Rs. 223/0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 17

The New York cotton displayed brighter sentiment following encouraging Bombay cables which induced fairly good trade and mill buying but thereafter market became somewhat erratic although undertone was good.

Trading in July began at 12.94 i.e. 6 points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying but demand soon trailed off with market relapsing thereafter subsequently renewed buying developed eventually prices again eased with July closing at 12.92

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

July (12.93/92) 12.94/94

October (13.10/10) 13.07/07

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 17

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta May June (£18 9/16) closed

Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4) closed

Groundnut Coromandal May June (£17 1/4) closed

JUTES

Dundee May (£47) closed

Lightning May (£43) closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 5/16 paid) closed

Forward July September (14 1/16 paid and buyers) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£268 1/2 buyers; £268 3/4 sellers) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

CALCUTTA SHARES QUIET ...

CALCUTTA, May 17

The Stock Exchange generally ruled quiet but steady and volume of business was moderate. Jutes, Coals and Government securities kept more or less unchanged, while Cotton shares continued in fair request test shewed no material alterations. Speculative Engineering issues and popular miscellaneous industrials were practically unchanged. Following are closing quotations.

Government securities : 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/3; 3 per cent loan 1963/65 94/13 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1946 Defence 101/11; 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1949 99; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/6 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/11

Cottons : Bengal Nagpur 13/4; Cawnpore Textiles 6/12;

Coals : Amalgamated 24/12.

Jutes : Anglo-India 307 ex div; Howrah 51; India 307; Kamarhatty 465; Begna 40/4; Presidency 4/5; Rameshwara 5/2;

Miscellaneous : Burma Corporation 4/6; Consolidated Tin 2/2; Indian Copper 2; Rhodesia Copper -/11/-; Dalmia Cement ord 11/10 Pref 111/8; Jubbulpore Elec 13/12; Hukumchand Steel defd 2/6; Indian Galvanizing 29/12; India St. Wagon ord 62; Indian Iron and Steel 28/8; Steel Corpn ord 17/10; B I Corpn ord 4/5; Pref 177/8; Star Paper 10/8; Orient Paper 11/8; Titaghur Pref 202; Ord 17/4; Humayan Property Defd 1.

Tea shares : Manabarrie 201 small lots; New Chumta 30; Sonai River 16/10 c div; Tengpani 16/4.

Debentures : 4 per cent 1911/41 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 100/6 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent 1936/46/56 Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 1st mortgage debs 103/8 small lot; 5 3/4 1938-48 Ramnugger Cane and Sugar second mortgage debs 103/8—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : May 16.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet, week-end consideration curtailing interest, but the undertone was mainly steady. Industrial and Home Rails were firmly held and tea shares improved but Gilt-edgeds were down on lack of support ascribed to the coming London war weapons week. Oils and Kaffirs were occasionally slightly easier. Among foreigners Czech and Belgian issues advanced, but Egyptian receded half point. Wall-Street market was barely steady.—Reuter

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 17

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :

General Motors unquoted.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 25

U. S. Steel Common dol 52 5/8

U S Steel Preference unquoted.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay : May 17.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	137	138	139
10 1/2s.	152	153	154
20 1/2s.	223	225	226½
40s.	325	327	329

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay : May 17.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd. :—

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	84 0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	83 12 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15 per candy	84 12 0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt	17 0 0

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 17

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 17

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 17

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, May 17

London Gold (£8-3-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, May 17

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay not quoted.

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : May 17.

There was no trading during the night session.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDISATION

India Govt.'s Communication To Bodies Concerned

CALCUTTA, May 16

That the Government of India are alive to the desirability and advantage of industrial standardisation, is stressed in a communication addressed to all recognised Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations in India on the subject of industrial standardisation.

The communication draws the attention of the organisations to the decision of the Industries Conference held in Bombay in December last, which expressed the opinion that the examination of the question of standardisation was most desirable and that it could only be done in the closest consultation with the industries concerned.

Inviting their suggestions and observations on the question of standardisation of products, the Government of India trust that the industries concerned will try to see whether they can organise themselves so that they may be able to speak as one unit.

It is recalled that the last Industries Conference held the view that standardisation was only possible in the closest consultation with the Export Advisory Council, which might be able to give valuable help in respect of export markets, etc. The Conference also discussed the question of standardisation with respect to engineering, chemical, building and textile industries and pointed out that this was particularly necessary in connection with the manufacture of war supplies.—A.P

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : May 17.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—

From Bond Rs. 10

Shipment March Rs. 9/4 F.B.H.

Shipment May/June Rs. 9/4 F.B.H.

Indian Sugars Ready——

Ready ordinary Rs. 14/2 to 14/12

Ready large grain Rs. 14/14 to 16/4.

Tone :—Quiet.

LONDON SEEDS

London : May 16.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/7 1/2 May/June quoted

Wheat Barletta Russo 20/9 May/June quoted.

Wheat South Australian 27/6 May/June quoted.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 16-5-41	3641000	7351000
Receipts yesterday 16-5-41	17000	14000
Export to date 16-5-41	922000	6006000
Stock at Ports 9-5-41	3345000	2631000
Stock at interior towns do.	2748000	2355000
Stock at Liverpool 9-5-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 9-5-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 9-5-41	10668000	12883000
Quantity out of sight 9-5-41		8838000

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay : May 17.

Wheat September	0	7	0
Linseed September	0	10	6
Groundnut August	2	12	0
Castorseed September	3	8	0
Cottonseed September	1	8	0
Silver 1st Settlement	0	11	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1	4	0
Gold 1st Settlement	0	8	6
Gold 2nd Settlement	0	13	6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay : May 17.

Bengal Fine	133/36
Berar	168/71
C. P. 1	200/02
C. P. 2	175/78
Khandesh	140/52
Muglai	155/58
Broach	243/53
Punjab S G 289F	383/93
Punjab R G 289F	358/63
Punjab R G 4F	298/305

New York Cotton Market Steady But Erratic

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LIKELY TO APPROVE LOAN LEGISLATION WITH RESERVATION

Increased Hedging And General Buying

BOMBAY, May 17.

On Friday the New York cotton market was steady but erratic. Prices rallied on indications that President Roosevelt would approve loan legislation with reservation.

The New York cotton market is awaiting the final decision on the loan legislation. President Roosevelt, it is said, would approve it with reservations. The general feeling remains bullish and every decline is expected to attract buyers. However, with quotations now around 13 cents there is room for a further rise of about 50 points in the near future and thereafter the course of prices will entirely depend upon weather conditions and prospects of the dry goods market.

On Friday the New York cotton market opened very steady. After advancing moderately on active price fixing in July and mill and Bombay buying of new crops, the market encountered increased hedging against season's record spot sales at 94,000 bales. Subsequently prices rallied but the bulge attracted heavier Southern offerings. Finally there was renewed trade demand and the market closed steady.

The market rallied on indications that President Roosevelt would approve loan legislation with reservation and Chicago grains were nervous where intermittent rallies on mill buying due to White House indications that higher loan legislation were acceptable if benefit payments were reduced. There was increased profit-taking on optimistic winter wheat crop comment.

PRICE CONTROL

Cotton position technically vulnerable as prices are around probable loan figure, which moreover President Roosevelt's decision is uncertain.

Mr. Henderson's forthcoming Conference with other commodity Exchanges arouses apprehension on some form of price control.

WEATHER REPORTS

The weather has turned better in the entire Belt. The weekly weather bulletin stated excessive rain was detrimental in the Central and Western parts of the cotton belt, while inadequate moisture and cool nights have delayed the progress in the East.

LOAN COTTON

The Government's loan holding on April 30 were 9,709,000 bales, showing a reduction of 6,92,000 bales during April. Repossessions upto May 1st totalled 1,608,000 bales, an increase of 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK PRICES

The New York market opened at a rise of 12 points with July 12.93 and declined to 12.81 which was the lowest level. Thereafter prices advanced 19 points at 13.00 and this proved to be the highest level. Prices again eased and finally closed at a rise of 7 to 8 pts. Spot cotton prices improved 7 pts at 13.29c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton future market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 pts. Spot cotton price gained 9 pts at 12.67c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 13.00+19 (2-27 p.m.) lowest 12.81 (11.44 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :— .

New York.—Think purchases at this level or on any setbacks will ultimately prove very profitable.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : May 16.

July	12.88+07
October	13.04+07
December	13.10+08
January	13.10+07
March	13.15+07
Middling Spot	13.29+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans : May 16.

July	12.92+09
October	13.09+08
December	13.17+07
January	13.15+07
March	13.23+05
Middling Spot	12.67+09

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : May 16.

	11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call
May	12.83	.....
July	12.86	12.81
October	13.03	12.97

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : May 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		97,891	55,146
Central India		136,116	108,448
Barsi and Nagar	344	110,874	112,269
Hyderabad/Gaorani	222	43,150	47,398
Berar	101	359,740	313,322
Central Provinces		75,624	75,390
Total Oomras	667	823,395	711,973
Dholeras	101	84,478	84,327
N.-W. Provinces		1,306	25,650
Rajputana		5,496	33,832
Sind-Punjab	1,114	507,448	341,972
Broach	3,614	241,377	400,616
Coompta & Dharwar	2,214	84,813	35,989
Westerns-Northerns	557	75,571	29,860
Cocanada		239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		2,615	1,355
Total	8,267	1,826,732	1,665,659
Arrived by road to 15th May 1941		293,133	276,387

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

New York, May 16

	This week	CORRESPONDING Season to-date	Season 1939-40	Week 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,821	153	12,963	80
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	8,430	201	7,100	97
Exports from U. S. Ports	926	16	5,998	32
Of which to Japan	101	5	856	3
Of which to China	85	2	403	1
Of which to Great Britain	362	6	1,892	15
Of which to Russia	139	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,344	—	2,629
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,694	—	2,316
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American Cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,650	79	7,351	39

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks ..... 35,000 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

Bombay : May 17.

1000 bags myrabollam J Hasmukhlal and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 60 bls hemp Kuberdas Raghavji and Co; 295 bls cotton pcegoods S R Pusalkar and Co; 22 bls cotton tea towels S R Pusalkar and Co; 18 bls cotton pcegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 20 bls cotton pcegoods G N Musry; 140 bls raw wool K Esmail; 2560 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 468 bags myrabollams Purshotam Mathradas and Co Ltd; 842 bags crude talc Shaw Wallace and Co; 14 bls cotton yarn East and West Agencies; 328 bls grey cotton yarn Thos Cook and Son, Ltd; 150 bls cotton pcegoods The Jassani Carpet Co; 28 bls cotton fishing yarn Keshavji Virji and Co; 105 bls cotton grey yarn Keshavji Virji and Co; 307 bls cotton pcegoods Keshavji Virji and Co; 100 bls cotton pcegoods W A Beardsell and Co Ltd; 49 bls cotton pcegoods Herbertsons Ltd; 163 bls cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 17 bls cotton pcegoods M M Jani and Sons; 66 bls cotton pcegoods Aroon and Co; 12 bls cotton pcegoods Advani Bros; 15 bls cotton pcegoods Maneklal B Shah; 4572 bgs crude talc ground D Abraham and Sons; 245 bags mucilage husk D Abraham and Sons; 451 bags psyllium husk D Abraham and Sons 3044 tons pig iron Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd; 50 bls cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 25 bls cotton twist waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 10 bls cotton pcegoods Chinoobhai Bros; 10 cases bristles R Aminoff; 10 bdls woollen carpets R Aminoff 30 bls cotton pcegoods Jayant Trading Co; 105 bls cotton pcegoods Hariram Khiaram; 106 bls cotton twist waste Jani and Co; 1151 chests tea M Mackenzie and Co; 24 bags turmeric Gorakaram Kokalchand; 1280 bags grd nut seeds M Bhuta and Co; 20 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 15 bls raw wool Haji E Dossa; 12 c/s bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 27 bags turmedic M Shethna; 1185 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 1200 bls raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Ltd; 1350 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 101 bls dry cow hides Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 58 bls dry hides Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay : May 17.

465 bags gum, 3000 bags soda ash, 1310 bgs roll sulphur, 1300 bgs crude sulphur, 2000 bgs asbestos fibre, 42 bls hides, 45 bls goat skins 465 bags gum, 159 bags cowries, 448 coil black steel wire, 448 bags infusorial earth, 3200 bgs jute bags, 840 bgs ground clay, 60 bls cotton pcegoods, 3471 bdls M S strip, 345 dms Glucose, 2107 bdls M S angles, 794 bdls wrapping paper, 264 bdls steel sheet, 877 bdls Hickory squares, 350 cts building board, 80 cts hardboard, 2478 pcs steel black plates, 115 c/s carbon black, 660 dms wood rosin, 265 pkgs wooden handles, 232 bags dogwood logs, 20475 bls raw cotton.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MAY 18.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. The String Trio. 5-5 Ramanand Sharma. 5-20 Bhajan Lal. 5-30 Preet ke geet. 5-45 Anwarbai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 Mubarak Ali Khan. 6-50 Prabhu ke Charnon Men. 7 Do geet. 7-15 Zohrabai. 7-30 Anwarbai. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 The mechanics training scheme. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 10 Ramanand Sharma. 10-15 Mubarak Ali Khan. 10-30 Anwarbai. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Chitrapat Sangit. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Highbrow hits. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Ahmed Dilawar. 9-30 Rahmat Khan. 9-50 Air Chorus. 11 Dinanath. 11-20 Air Trio. 11-30 News play. 11-45 Roshanara Begam. 12-45 p.m. The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati ghazal. 1-10 Marathi Bhavgeet. 1-20 Kannada duet. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Dinanath. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 B. R. Deodhar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Ahmed Dilawar. 6-25 Sitar recital. 6-40 Sanjivani Marathe. 6-55 Dinanath. 7-15 Popular songs. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Paradkar. 7-45 Instrumental duets. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9 30 B B C News relay. 10 The Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 For all tastes. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 B. R. Deodhar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Amirbai. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Sindhi Kafi. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Yellapurkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Ahmed Dilawar. 8-10 B. R. Deodhar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 N. Ahmed. 9-20 Shair ki bhool. 9-50 Rahmat Khan. 10-5 Roshanara Begam.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Provash Ch. Maitra. 5-10 Shyamali Chatterjee. 5-20 Arun Kumar Nundee. 5-30 Profulla Kumar Sinha. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Announcement of next week's programmes. 6 News in English. 6-5 Church service. 20 Saroj Raikat. 7 30 Vilayet Khan. 7-40 Geet song. 7-50 Vilayet Khan. 8 'Anath ...ge. 8-20 Santosh Sen Gupta. 8 30 ...ima Das Gupta. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 The rising sun. 2. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Musical alphabet.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. T. R. Ramanathan. 4-30 Jazz concert. 4-50 Reginald Foort. 5 Kalahasti Veeraya. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 Rani Durgavati. 6-30 K. A. Srinivasan. 7 Lokavarta. 7-15 N. C. Vasantakokilam. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 K. A. Srinivasan. 8-30 Shrimati Lalitangi. 9 Foreign affairs. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Excerpts from 'La Boheme'. 10-10 Peter Dawson. 10-20 Jack White and his band.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: May 17.

		Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		31	10	0
Highest		31	12	0
Lowest		31	4	0
Closing		31	4	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		20	2	0
Highest		20	2	0
Lowest		19	14	6
Closing		19	14	3
Groundnuts May—				
Opening		29	8	0
Highest		29	9	0
Lowest		29	6	3
Closing		29	8	0
Groundnuts August—				
Opening		30	14	0
Highest		31	1	6
Lowest		30	9	0
Closing		30	11	0
Castorseeds September—				
Opening		32	12	0
Highest		32	14	6
Lowest		32	6	0
Closing		32	8	0
Cottonseeds September—				
Opening		21	3	0
Highest		21	4	0
Lowest		21	0	6
Closing		21	0	9

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: May 16.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 17,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain and the Continent Nil
Day's exports to China & Japan 3,000 bales

Further Decline In Share Bazar

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

Liquidation In Steels And Cotton Mills

Bombay: May 17.

The local Share Bazar was quiet with increased liquidation and prices sagged with very little buying urge. The market is having limited business and buyers are hesitant.

Wall-Street market improved narrowly on the belief on Thursday the sharp recession was overdone, but movements were inconsequential and many operators stood on the side lines with the outlook beclouded by the persistence of Labour trouble. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/4 up at 52 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares were 3/8 up at 24 7/8 dollars.

On the local Exchange Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1885 and after declining to Rs. 1780 steadied at Rs. 1782/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 360 and declined to Rs. 353, but rallied to Rs. 354. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1007/8 and declined to Rs. 992/8. Tone of the market was very quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: May 17.

Bombay Dyeing (1012/8) 1007 995 1002 992
Century (385) 384 379 380 376 377
Central India (280) 283 274 275
Kohinoor (391) 390 385 386 384
New Great (375) 369 368
Simplex (98) 95
Swadeshi (279) X-D 272 265
Associated Cement (134/12) 134/8
Andhra (1885) 1885
Tramways Ordinary (132/8) 132/8
Tata Hydro (178) 176
Tata Power (1570) 1570 1560 1550
Tata Steel Defd (1802/8) 1805 1780 1790 1777
Tata Steel Ordinary (360) 360 353 355 353/8
Tata Steel 2nd Preference (146/12) 147
Bellapur (203) 203 200
Bombay Steam (309/8) 307
Bombay Burma (435) 432 422 427 421.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, May 17.

			Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance	.....	274	8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	.....	992	8
100	CENTURY	.....	377	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	.....	275	0
100	COLABA	.....	160	0
100	Coorla	.....	103	4
250	David	.....	37	8
250	Dawn	.....	322	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	.....	0 13	3
100	FINLAY	.....	179	0
100	GOKAK X.D.	.....	188	0
1000	Hindustan	...	2190	0
100	Indore	.....	75	0
100	Khatau	.....	145	0
100	KOHINOOR	.....	384	0
250	LAXMI X.D.	.....	476	0
100	MORARJI	.....	206	0
250	Model	.....	85	0
50	MYSORE	.....	116	0
200	NEW GREAT	.....	368	0
100	Osmanshahi	.....	60	0
100	Phoenix	.....	280	0
2	Sassoon Silk	...	82	0
1000	Sholapur	.....	2825	0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	95	0
100	SWADESHI X.D.	.....	265	0
100	SWAN	.....	183	0
500	Vishnu X.D.	.....	1212	8
1000	Western	...	1150	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	.....	107	0
25-50	CENTRAL	.....	41	14
500	IMPERIAL	.....	1547	8
125-500	Imp Contrys.	...	379	6
50-100	India	.....	138	12
100	RESERVE BANK	.....	102	8
5	UNION	.....	6	4

INVESTMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	.....	134	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	.....	652	0
15-100	JUPITER	.....	13	8
20	Mercantile	.....	62	8
15-75	NEW INDIA	.....	42	2
200	Oriental	.....	3880	0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	8	9

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	.....	175	10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	...	1885	0
10	AJMER	.....	12	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	132	8
100	Bombay Suburban	.....	185	0
10	Broach	.....	13	2
100	Karachi	...	215	4
100	Poona	.....	214	6
100	Surat	.....	185	10
100	TATA HYDRO	.....	178	0
1000	TATA POWER	.....	1550	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	...	8/1	4
100	C Province	.....	104	12
100	Dhond Baramati	.....	104	4
100	Gujarat	.....	103	0
100	Mandra Bhon	.....	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	.....	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	.....	645	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	.....	4	7
10	Indian Copper	.....	1 15	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	.....	28	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	29	12
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	.....	1777	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	.....	353	8
10	Steel Corporation	.....	17	10

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	...	557	8
10	Air Services	.....	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	200	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	.....	307	0
125	B. Burma	.....	421	4
50	B. Burma Cont.	.....	150	10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	.....	3	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	.....	86	0
100	IND BLEACHING	.....	124	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	...	44	0
100	Indian Radio Def	.....	527	8
100	Indian Radio Ord	.....	522	8
100	Port Canning	.....	87	12
30	PREMIER CON	.....	85	0
15	SCINDIA	.....	19	5
25	Tata Oil	.....	38	14
100	Wimco X.D.	.....	194	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	.....	1540	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	.....	313	12
7	p.c Bom Tram (T. F.)	.....	76	0
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	.....	637	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	.....	116	4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	...	108	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	156	4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1580	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	.....	213	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	147	0
7	p.c Vishnu	.....	753	12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	...	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	...	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	...	51	8
5	p.c Sholapur	.....	71	2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: May 17.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/4 at New York.

London spot Silver prices improved 1 16d at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was reduced 1/16d at 23 7/16d. Production sources satisfied little trade demand and later on the market was quiet with no business. New York Spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/8. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was fairly steady with improved buying. Gold price opened at Rs. 42/4 and advanced to Rs. 42/7, but steadied at Rs 42/6. Silver was also steady with a slightly improved demand.

Quotations were as under :—	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 5 0	62 8 0
Jeth	Rs. 42 6 0	62 9 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/9

LONDON SILVER

London: May 16.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: May 16.

Gold bars fine per Oz 8/8/0

LONDON RUBBER

London: May 16

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 14 1/8 buyers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: May 17.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months
B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs 328 1/2
MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 304
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 155
HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½
SHANGHAI
Ex-rates Sh 3/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs 17; D D Rs 17
MEXICO
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.6
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
LISBON
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35; D D Esc 7.35
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Gld 4.03 1/4
JAPAN
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7-16 forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: May 17.

The market opened steady but subsequently declined on scattered selling induced by the weakness in cotton. Later on, however, the market moved either way on alternate buying and selling. Tata Deferreds opened a little higher at 1775 and after reacting to 1750 improved to 1765, but towards the close again declined to 1750. Tata Ordinaries opened at 358 and were relatively easier dropping down to 351/8. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings were easier at 970, while Indian Irons were quoted somewhat lower at 28/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (1770) 1775 50 65 50
Tata Ordinaries (358) 358 52 54 51/8

Tata Ordinary 351/8, Tata Deferred 1750, Indian Iron 28/8, Bombay Dyeing 970. Century 360, Central India 265, Kohinoor 377/8, Associated Cement 132, Bombay Burma 417/8, Scindia Steam 19/5. Tata Hydro 173/12. Reserve Bank 102/8, Imperial Bank F P 1547/8, Central Bank 41/14, Bank of India 138/12, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: May 17.

It appears that the Board of the East India Cotton Association is keenly watching developments in the cotton market owing to possible squeeze. It is said that the mills have drawn the attention of the Board as the market does not provide any safe hedging facilities. This is true owing to the manipulated position of the market.

It is said that Bulls have made handsome profits over Rs. 30 lakhs in April/May Broach delivery and now they intend to play the same game in Broach J/A delivery. It was reported yesterday that they bought large quantities and pushed up prices. This move appears to raise prices to Rs. 300 and earn another half a crore to cover the possible loss on cotton accepted against tenders. Moreovor attempts are being made to prove the 'bonafide state of the price structure with token sales of actual cotton.

Whatever may be the pros and cons of the situation, the market does not exist for the benefit of particular group, and it is hoped that the Board will not allow any more undue speculation by effective control over ready quotations. This is simple as will be seen from the methods adopted by the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association.

These developments discouraged buyers, although bulls were active at the start to push up prices. Following a rise of 7 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 251 for Broach J/A delivery, but the market opened firm at Rs. 255 and advanced to Rs. 257 on bull support. But later there being no follow up on the buying side, prices declined on increased liquidation and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 249/8. New Broach A/M opened at Rs. 225 and declined to Rs. 221. In old Broach there was no business and nominal quotation was Rs. 300.

At the decline there was some buying by offices and Broach J/A advanced to Rs. 254/8. There was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 251/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May 1941	Rs.	300/8
F G M G Broach July/August	Rs.	251/8
F G M G Broach April/May 1942	Rs.	223/0
Fine M G Oomra May	Rs.	165/8
Fine M G Oomra July	Rs.	167/8
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Janry	Rs.	171/8
F G M G Bengal May	Rs.	130/8
F G M G Bengal July/August	Rs.	131/0
F G M G Bengal Dec/Janry	Rs.	138/0

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 321 cent points at 331.
New Broach A/M below N.Y. March 446 cent points at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: May 16.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach A/M		315	302	304 1/2
Broach J/A		254	242	252
Broach A/M	1942	227	219	226 1/2
Oomra May		170 1/2	167	170 1/2
Oomra July		172	168 1/2	172
Oomra D/J		176 1/2	173 1/2	176 1/2
Bengal May		132 1/2	130	132 1/2
Bengal July		133 1/2	131	133 1/2
Bengal D/J		141	139	141

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay: May 17.

Linseed May		5	4	3
Linseed September		5	7	3
Wheat May		3	15	6
Wheat September		4	2	6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: May 16.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.38/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: May 16.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	78 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	104
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	115 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	78
National Bank of India	81

Effect Of Air Power On Sea Power

VALUE OF AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE: USE OF DIVE-BOMBER AND TORPEDO CARRYING PLANE

LONDON, (By Cable.)

Commander Stephen King-Hall (in a recent B.B.C. talk) said:—

To what extent does air power affect sea power? That is the question which I will try to answer to-day.

The aeroplane performs two functions in war. It collects news and it carries explosives. I mentioned in the last talk that a battlefleet, which is the instrument of sea power, consists amongst other things of cruisers.

The function of a cruiser with a battlefleet is to scout ahead and collect information and prevent enemy cruisers from collecting more information.

I happened to be in a light cruiser called the "Southampton" at the battle of Jutland, and it was from our own bridge that we first saw the German battlefleet coming north to the support of their battle cruisers.

AT JUTLAND

The German fleet also saw us snooping at them, and we passed a very uncomfortable two hours under heavy shell fire from a range beyond the limit of our pop guns. However, we were able to send our fleet continuous reports of what the German battlefleet was doing.

That was cruiser work in the classical style in the days when cruisers were the eyes of the fleet. Now the advent of the aeroplane enormously increases the range of vision of an admiral who has planes with his fleet in aircraft carriers. Both the U. S. navy and our own have believed in aircraft carriers, because these navies are ocean navies, and they operate a long way from shore aerodromes.

One effect of the arrival of the aeroplane has been to diminish the possibility of supplies at sea. I shall quote a few examples from the present war to illustrate what I mean.

You have natuarlly observed that though Admiral Cunningham has given the Italian fleet a good hammering, that the Germans have managed to pass over from Sicily to Tripoli a very considerable army which has driven us out of Libya. How, you may ask, was this done?

HOW GERMANS REACHED LIBYA

It was done partly because Italian and German aircraft, operating from the Sicilian aerodromes, were able to keep a watch on the Malta Channel and report when the Mediterranean fleet was out of the way.

Modern ships moving at a high speed cannot keep the seas for long. They have to go back to their base to refuel Our base at Alexandria is some 850 miles, or about two days' steaming, from the Malta Channel. The distance from Sicily to Tripoli is 300 miles, say 24 hours' steaming, half of which can be done at night.

Oh, you may say, what about Malta? The trouble about Malta is that the harbour is very small, and heavy ships in it are very exposed to dive-bomber attacks from Sicily which is distant only 12 minutes by air.

It is true that light forces, such as destroyers, can operate from Malta; and not long ago four of our destroyers annihilated an Italian convoy. But the Italians still have some heavy ships and cruisers in existance, and therefore our light forces, as a general rule, must be supported.

WORK OF SUBMARINES

Does that mean that we can do nothing to impede this dangerous traffic? Not at all, We can hamper it. We must use submarines, which can operate unsupported. But here again, the operations of our submarines are countered by the enemy, who convoys his troops and supply ships and no doubt has anti-submarine air patrols on the job.

Those who read the news intelligently during the month of March noticed that at regular intervals our Admiralty announced that a British submarine had sunk a heavily laden supply ship on its way to North Africa. Now that showed that something was brewing in North Africa.

Another example of the use of aircraft as adjuncts to a fleet was the case when the presence of the Italian fleet was reported to Admiral Cunningham by our aircraft operating from Libya. The result was the victory of Matapan.

But in this case, the British aircraft did more than locate the enemy. They attacked the Italians and succeeded in so reducing their speed that we were able to catch the Italian cruisers before they could regain the security of their bases.

To return to the use of aircraft for reconnaissance purposes, one of the most troublesome aspects of the Battle of the Atlantic from our point of view is the co-operation which takes place between the four-engined Fokker-Wolf Condor German planes and the U-boats.

These aircraft, operating far out in the Atlantic, locate convoys and report their positions to the U-boats. We use Sunderland flying boats for the purpose of locating the submarines in the Atlantic, and then the R. A. F. bomb the German naval bases on the French coast, and the submarine construction yards at Kiel and the aerodrome where the Fokker-Wolf Condor planes live, the air force is really carrying on operations in support of sea power.

BOMBING AND TORPEDO ATTACKS

So much for the influence of aircraft on naval war from the point of view of reconnaissance—and I am inclined to think that this their most important influence of the air on naval war. The other aspect of air war which affects naval war is the bombing and torpedo-carrying operations of aircraft.

Dive-bombing can be dangerous to ships at anchor in a base, but it is not unduly dangerous to ships at sea who have room to manoeuvre at high speed. Nevertheless it is not negligible, and it must be agreed that it is now difficult for heavy ships to operate for long in waters close to aerodromes which accommodate dive-bombers.

On the other hand, the dive-bomber has a limited range and needs highly trained personnel. High-level bombing is not an accurate performance, as can be seen by the several attempts made by both sides to hit specific ships in bases.

And unless a bomb is dropped from a good height on to a modern ship of war, it may not penetrate her armoured deck. Nor have any of the German attacks from a high level on various British naval bases produced results of any significance, so far as the efficiency of the fleet is concerned.

Aircraft can attack merchant ships with considerable successes by low-level attacks, since the merchant ship is not heavily armed, or with torpedoes. The Coastal Command of the R.A.F. takes a steady toll of enemy supply vessels, trafficking up the Dutch and Norwegian coasts; and of course, our convoys suffer from German air attacks

But in this matter the defence is catching up with the attack. The limitations of the aeroplane for independent operation over the sea arise from the relatively small load of explosives carried by any one plane and the inaccuracy with which bombs are discharged from aircraft as compared with projectiles from a gun.

Aircraft are also more handicapped by weather than are ships.

But finally, I must mention a use of the air arm, which has only come into being in this war. I have stressed that sea power is always endeavouring to control the sea routes, and this means in effect, the passage of surface ships. The submarine was and is an attempt to use evasion by ducking under the sea when confronted by superior surface craft.

In the present war, we are faced with a new method of circumventing sea power, and that is the use of air transport. It seems probable that some supplies and perhaps troops from Cicily to North Africa have gone by air.

It is anticipated to Great Britain that if Hitler tries to invade these islands, he will endeavour to overcome in part the difficulty of the sea passage by despatching air-borne troops and parachutists to our islands. They will receive a welcome which is not cordial but which will be adequate to keep them here for the duration.

It was with great pleasure that I heard the news that the U.S.A. was interesting itself in Greenland. That is just the sort of place to which the Germans would like to send air-borne troops. That also is why we occupied Iceland.

The German object in going to these places would, of course, have been to establish air and submarine bases on the northern flank of our lifeline to America.

You may recollect that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in his broadcast on April 27, said that it was with feelings of indescribable relief that he heard of President Roosevelt's decision to extend the neutrality patrol far out into the North Atlantic.

This decision on the part of the President is likely to be of the greatest value to us in the Battle of the Atlantic because it is the function of American patrolling ships and aircraft to report the presence of any enemy warship in the area in which they are patrolling.

Only some who has been at sea can appreciate the vastness of the ocean spaces and the difficulty of finding out the whereabouts of the commerce-destroying raider, once he has got away to sea.

The reports made by American patrols, both air and sea patrols, will, perhaps, be overheard by our warship; and if this should be the case, the information thus obtained will, of course, enable both of us to divert our convoys from the danger area and to send warships to hunt down the raiders.

This, then, is an example of co-operation both between sea power and air power for reconnaissance purposes and also co-operation between two freedom-loving nations against aggression.

American Interest In Occupied Territories

SUGGESTED FIFTH COLUMN AGAINST HITLER

LONDON, (By Cable.)

American interest in the resistance of the peoples of the occupied territories to Hitler's oppression grows daily. It was to be seen in the proposal made by the well-known American military expert, Fielding Eliot, that America should devote large sums of money to build up a huge Fifth Column amongst the European peoples against Hitler's tyranny.

It is to be seen in the numerous items of news from Occupied Europe which appear every day in the columns of American newspapers. Thus the American "News-Week" of May 12 describes how despite 250,000 German soldiers and thousands of Gestapo men Norwegian resistance has rallied to such an extent that observers who have left Norway predict a revolt. Fines, imprisonment and executions have not stopped Norwegians demonstrating; the most serious signs of opposition are the repeated sabotaging of German communications.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT

The "New Republic" of May 10 writes: In both Occupied and Unoccupied France political activity is becoming a part of men's lives; the old fire blazes in their eyes when they speak of the revolt which will one day sweep the Nazis from France. France was never before anti-Fascist. In September a political awakening started in a workers' movement.

They are making it impossible for the Vichy Government or Fascist leaders in Occupied France to build up mass support. They are organising a very effective information service, spreading news from the English and American radios.

The majority of the workers are convinced that a better social order will result from the victory of the democracies.

SERBS CARRY ON THE FIGHT

The "New York Times" Budapest Correspondent, Ray Brock, wrote on May 10: Serbian guerilla Komitajis are still holding out against the German and Italian armies in Yugoslavia. They are waging a bushwhacking war against enemy stragglers, couriers and isolated patrols in Montenegro and South Serbia and within the environs of desolated Belgrade itself.

Despite the German and Italian concentration of more than five divisions in Yugoslavia the war goes on. Serbian and Montenegrin soldiers carried with them huge quantities of amnunition, firearms, grenades, even a few batteries of mountains guns into the mountains.

They intend to join the Komitajis and exact the last ounce of revenge against the invaders. In Belgrade itself there is a daily mounting toll of German dead and wounded. In retaliation the Germans execute ten or twenty Serbians for every soldier killed, but that does not stop it.

The correspondent reports an interview with a Komitaji chieftain near Kotor: We now begin our war from the bush, as we always fought. It is hopeless, if you like quite impossible, quite futile, if we fight alone, but I do not think we fight alone. The Serbs feel certain that we shall receive aid from England, so we shall go on fighting."

He "Followed Copy" Literally

A Printer must follow copy, even if goes out of the window. That's one of the first rules for printers from the days of Guttenberg, even though copy might be silly.

William Melvin, a printer at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is credited with a unique experience of following copy.

While at work in a composing room located on the Halifax harbour front one day, a sudden gust wind blew his copy off the case and through the window, into the sea.

Mr. Melvin went out by the same window leaped into the water, and after swimming about two hundred yards, retrieved the copy.

Soaking wet, he reappeared in the printing shop to complete the job before going home for a change of clothes.

Cultural Contacts Of Mahrattas

movements not required for the peaceful avocations of life. Even now we follow the pernicious method of studying history in provincial and racial compartments.

Conditions were entirely different during the days of Shivaji and the Peshwas. The tantric cult of Bengal, supposed to confer miraculous powers, attracted many devotees from the extreme limits of India. A learned Brahman named Nischalpuri, possibly versed in this tantric cult, impressed Shivaji with his learning and superhuman powers and performed at his command another coronation ceremony a few months after the first one had been celebrated. There is evidence that Maharashtrians travelled to Bengal for the study of this tantric practice.

It is now known that Sambhaji called to his Court a learned priest named Shivayogi, a Chittapavan Brahman from the Konkan regions of the west coast, who had on purpose travelled to the famous Radha-nagari* in Bengal and learned personally from a great professor of that place named Laya-Pandit, the coveted art of miraculous accomplishments. A long story follows of Sambhaji's discussions with this Shivayogi. Long journeys like this could not be accomplished without far-reaching consequences.

Aurangzeb In Deccan

The flight of Aurangzeb's rebel son Akbar from Rajputana to the shelter of Sambhaji and his residence in the Western Ghats for nearly seven years, is an event of outstanding importance in the sphere of which we are speaking. Prince Akbar had a train of followers with him who had all to acclimatize themselves to the wild and miserable life which the inhospitable poor country and its severe rains enjoined for the Shahzada, bred to the luxuries of the Mughal palace Sambhaji appointed Netaji Palkar, once a Mughal Commander in Afghanistan and now taken back into the Hindu fold, to look after the comforts and needs of Akbar, whose adviser Durgadas Rathor along with Kavi Kalash could have for a time introduced, one imagines, northern social ways and manners into the south.

But this was only a very small beginning which soon received ample expansion from the huge transfer of the whole court of Aurangzeb from Delhi to Maharashtra, ranging over a period of not less than a quarter of a century. His vast northern armies, manned both by Hindus and Muslims with the Rajput element predominating, were quartered throughout Maharashtra along with all the paraphernalia of the court and the harem. This transplantation must have brought about a remarkable amount of contact and impact through the compelling needs of life and war and the general administration of the country.

The ghastly scene of Sambhaji's and Kalash's end, the captivity of Shahu and his family, the relentless march of the Emperor

(Continued From Page 2)

against the hill-forts and the exigencies of weather, doubtless threw together two strange societies and possibly led to friendships between these two mutually foreign elements which we can only conceive if we can imagine the stress of life and war, labour and transport, food and residence they had to undergo. Santaji Ghorpade and Zulficar Khan, representing two different types, must have learnt much from their respective lots.

The migration of the Maratha Court to Jinji for nine years generated a fresh contact with the European elements of Pondicherry and Chinapatan. If the details are properly investigated and worked out, these events are bound to supply enough data for our theme.

Sahu And Jaisingh

I now pass on to two singular personalities whom necessity made bed-fellows for life, I mean, Shahu, and Sawai Jaisingh. Shahu and Jaisingh were not merely contemporaries but were strangely alike in ideals and duties, though confined to their respective spheres. Shahu was born in 1682, was captured by Aurangzeb along with his whole family (1689) and kept by him in close custody, until at the Emperor's death he was released (1707) and allowed to rule in the Deccan as a vassal in name, although his ministers the Peshawas dictated terms to the Emperor of Delhi. Shahu died in 1749 after a glorious rule of over 40 years, having attained a dominion extending to many quarters of India and a fame for sobriety and piety, none of which even the wildest imagination could have predicted in his early days.

Jaisingh (born in 1688) ruled at Jaipur from 1699 to 1743. In his early life he served in the Deccan as a vassal in the imperial army. He often secured high compliments for valour, foresight and devotion from a task master of Aurangzeb's type. In the case of Vishalgad, we definitely know that it was the personal daring and shrewd diplomacy of Jaisingh that enabled the Emperor to secure that difficult fort in April 1702. During the ascendency of the Saiyad brothers, the position of the Rajput princes was not at all enviable. Jaisingh was tossed between two conflicting loyalties, the one to his vacillating masters and the other to his own race and religion, which it was the traditional policy of the Mughals to put down.

Jaisingh's New Policy

Jaisingh and Shahu spent several years of their life in the moving imperial camp, the one an active vassal, the other a closely watched prisoner not knowing what the future had in store for him, either a death similar to that of his father, a conversion to the Muslim faith or a life of blinded captivity in some remote State prison. It would be sweet to imagine that the two occasionally exchanged views, through mediums if not directly, on political affairs and on their duty to their own religion and their nation. They must have recalled how their respective grandfathers had reacted to the policy adopted by the Emperor Aurangzeb and concerted measures, each in his own way, for future action. Their subsequent friendship and respect for each other suggest a close acquaintance and frequent deliberation during the years of their life in the Deccan.

During the Emperor's stay at Poona in the autumn of 1703 he threatened Shahu with conversion, as he was growing impatient about the future treatment of this Maratha prince. Tradition mentions that the Emperor relented at the intercession of his own daughter, accepting two substitutes, the sons of Prataprao Gujar, for that projected operation. The incident created a sensation throughout the camp and Jaisingh must have commensurated with the lot of this grandson of the great Shivaji. The Rajputs came to be entirely disaffected. Durgadas from the north, Akbar from Persia, the growing Shahu near at hand, these and open rebels in all parts of the Mughal dominions such as the Bundellas, the Sikns, the Jats, and etc., created a chaos which loomed large before everybody. What next? This was the question uppermost in every mind. The Emperor's death ultimately cemented the friendship of Shahu and Jaisingh, both of whom thereafter openly emerged as supporters of a policy of conciliation and concerted action.

Jaisingh's Ashwamedh

The dream matured, in spite of the short check that it received from the shrewd and foresighted Bahadur Shah. The Rajput Princes met during 1710 in a conclave on the border of the Pushkar Lake and deliberated long and frankly for the uplift of the Hindu religion, in which Shahu on his part was unable to participate on account of the unfortunate civil war, which he had not foreseen. But his trusted agent Shankaraji Malhar in the employ of the Saiyads, who for long had lived in the north between Benares and Delhi and gauged the situation correctly, advised Shahu through the Purandares and other friends of his in the Deccan, how he should shape his policy and how he should not break with the Rajput princes in the north who had already pledged themselves not to contract alliances with the Mughal house.

The ascendency of the Saiyads gave a chance to Jaisingh to play an important part in his country's fortunes on account of several sterling qualities which he possessed, personal valour, benevolent character, deep scholarship and above all a phenomenal goodwill towards all and sundry. On all critical occasions his advice was warmly sought by friends and foes alike. The Emperor bestowed on him the significant title of Rajadhiraj. He was a soldier and a diplomat, far above any of his contemporaries.

Having well experienced the dismal failure of the indefatiable Aurangzeb, he studiously avoided extreme measures and advocated a policy of reconciliation and appeasement towards the Marathas whose strength and aspirations he fully understood. He felt personal respect not only for Shahu, but for Balaji Vishvanath and his two sons. He admired and appreciated the dash and resourcefulness of Bajirao, who directed his energies to the conquest of the north and earned the goodwill of the Rajput princes in the cause of liberty and religion. Jaisingh soon realied that the Muslim grandees like Nizam, Sarbuland Khan, Khan Dauran and Kamruddin Khan were no match for the aspiring Marathas, now banded together under a young and energetic born leader like Bajirao

But it was more in the field of letters and peaceful avocations like poetry and astronomy that Jaisingh had developed personal tastes. He announced this predilection by a grand celebration of what is known as the "horse sacrifice", which had long been in abeyance and for which he invited to Ambar an assemblage of renowned priests and scholars from all parts of India. Krishna Kavi in his "Ishwar-vilas Kavya" has devoted two long chapters to the description of this "Ashwamedh," in which the author himself took part.

Bajirao's Successes

This unique performance and his establishment of an astronomical observatory at Ujjain gave him an all-India reputation as a powerful monarch devoted to the precepts of his ancient religion and piety. Ujjain soon passed into the hands of the Scindias along with the cession of Malwa to the Marathas.

But it is the cultural aspect of those transactions with which we are concerned. The sudden and unexpected victory obtained by Bajirao and his brother towards the end of 1728 and the early months of the following year over such powerful opponents as Giridhar Bahadur, Daya Bahadur and Muhammad Khan Bangash, so altered the political situation in the north that the Emperor asked Jaisingh to mediate the Marathas and bring about a compromise. The mission of Deepsingh to Satara and Aurangabad during 1730 was the result. The Rajput princes following the lead of Jaisingh appreciated the disinterested and patriotic service which the Marathas professed to do to their common religion and motherland. Maratha rule in Malwa had proved far more successful and beneficial to the children of the land than the confused and grasping freaks of the everchanging Mughal governors. Bankers, army suppliers and ambassadors had been freely moving between the south and the north in the wake of the Maratha conquest, avowing Maratha aims of religious revival and interpreting mutual interests. There was in fact a constant flow and exchange between Delhi and Satara for a good long time, particularly during Bajirao's activities

Deepsingh arrived with a large retinue and accompanied by diplomats from other States. The mission travelled for months through Maharashtra and gauged the extent of Maratha ambitions and capacity along with those of the Nizam in comparison. The reports of these ambassadors are quite flattering to the Marathas,

(Continued on next Page)

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KAMALA WORKS,
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

Cultural Contacts Of Mahrattas

(Cont. from previous Page)

with whom they advised a policy of conciliation. Shortly after, Bajirao himself met the Nizam near Ausa and contracted with him an agreement not to interfere in each other's spheres of activity.

Nadir Shah's Invasion

When Nadir Shah despoiled Delhi, Shahu at once directed Bajirao to go and protect the Emperor: He wrote "I had given a solemn promise to the Emperor Aurangzeb that whenever the Empire would be endangered by foreign enemies, I should at once run to its rescue." In the same connection, when the Maratha agents at Delhi suggested to Bajirao to come and take possession of Delhi himself, Shahu wrote a strong remonstrance prohibiting Bajirao from harming the Emperor or his interests. "We would be glad" he wrote, "to regenerate and renovate the Empire, rather than pull it down and build a Maratha one in its place. There, surely, is greater merit in reviving an old dilapidated shrine than in constructing a new one." These ideals were doubtless shared in common by both Jaisingh and Shahu.

Deepsing's mission was followed by an influx of North India men, scholars, priests, bankers and traders seeking shelter at Shahu's court and thereby enriching the social life of his favourite capital Shahunagar, or Satara City, as distinct from the fort of Satara. Only a few names such as Sukhanand, Bansipuri, etc., have survived. A large foreign population from Gujrat and North India can still be noticed in several Deccani cities, an indisputable evidence of the social affinities of those historic times of the past.

Nor was the process in the opposite direction wanting. Babuji Naik Joshi, Mahadev Bhat Hingne Narayan Bhat Patankar and various other Mharashtrian families had migrated from the Deccan and taken their abode at Benares, Mathura, Delhi and other places cementing Rajput-Maratha friendship to a degree hardly to be conceived in the present days of provincial jealousy and exclusion. Saraswats from Goa migrated to Kotab and Gwalior; Karhadas from the Konkan to Sagar and Jhansi. It was the previous preparation of a suitable atmosphere by these men and by Bajirao's shrewd agents like Dado Bhimsen, Antaji Mankeshwar, Govind Ballal, Mudhaji Hari, Dhondo Govind, Venkaji Ram, Baburao Malhar and a number of others, too many to mention, which brought about a complete rapprochement between the courts of Jaipur and Satara, to be shortly after sealed by a personal visit of Bajirao to Jaisingh near Kishangad in March 1736. Jaisingh's lead impelled the other Rajput princes,—the Rana of Udepur, the Rao of Kotah and the Hada of Bundi, to espouse Bajirao's cause.

Peshwa's Mother's Pilgrimage

The successful pilgrimage of the Peshwa's mother throughout North India during 1735 and the significant marks of devotional respect and cordial reception she received not only from Rajput courts from the Emperor himself and his provincial representatives like Md. Khan Bangash, a declared opponent of the Peshwa, are link in cultural chain which was then taking shape. It goes without saying that there must have been a large exchange of language and ways of life in general.

Factors other than political are not wanting to prove this strong contact. They only require assiduous investigation. I have been able to get together a few interesting facts from Mr. P. K. Gode, the indefatigable and scholarly Curator of the Bhandarkar Research Institute at Poona. A Maharashtra Brahmin family surnamed Mahashaode had long migrated to Mathura from the region of the Godavari. A learned and pious member of this gifted family named Ratnakar Bhatt became the spiritual guru of Sawai Jaisingh and wrote the famous work called 'Jaya-Sinha-Kalpadrum.' Ratnakar's brother Prabhakar Bhatt and Prabhakar's son Vrajanath were the family priests of that king and wielded very great influence at his court. These two, in particular, helped by others, brought about the visit of Bajirao to Jaisingh in 1736. One Dinanath and another courtier of Jaisingh also took an equally prominent part in this affair. Dinanath specially came to Satara in 1735 and accompanied the Peshwa's mother throughout her northern pilgrimage. (Vide S. F. D. Vol. 30 No. 108)

Thus, poets and priests frequently travelled between the north and the south strengthening the ties of friendship and cordiality that had long already existed between Shahu and Jaisingh. They received patronage from Shahu and his sardars and other well-to-do gentry. During Shahu's lifetime the Maratha policy was strictly controlled on lines of public good. His death brought about a transformation and loosed the central check, so that Rajput-Maratha relations soon became thoroughly estranged, and never recovered their original cordiality. The estrangement commenced with the suicide of Ishwar Singh, was aggravated by Mahadji Scindia and Yashvantrao Holkar, and has not been completely effaced during the apathetic British administration of a century.

Gujarat And Karnatak Contacts

Shahu's court had equal hospitality for men from Gujarat, the Kanarese country, and the Andhra region of the East coast. There were already close ties and constant contact between Bhaganagar, Poona, and Satara. Devashankar Nanabhai, a Gujarati scholar of Sanskrit residing near Surat, has written a work named "Alankar-Manjusha," in which he has enthusiastically applauded the several Peshwas from whom he had received honours and presents. Another poet named Jagannath, hailing from Tanjore, was patronized by the Peshwas at Poona and wrote "Shankar-vilas-Champu" and other works. Parmanand's sons and grandsons continue to receive patronage at the Maratha Court.

Hari Kavi, a Maharashtrian who had long migrated to Surat wrote a work called "Shambhu-raj-Charit" and looked upon Kavi Kalash as his guru. Kavi Kalash himself was a highly cultured Sanskrit scholar and perhaps soiled his reputation with the Maratha public by his loyalty to Sambhaji. We may be sure he brought with him a good deal of North Indian learning and influence into Maharashtra.

Hari Kavi Pandit, a Canarese by birth, was for long the Chief Judge ("Pradvivak") of Sawai Jaisingh and wrote with the help of Brajanath a work called "Vaidik-Vaishnav Samachar."

At a later date appeared one Kutti Kavi, a voluminous writer who had travelled several times between Rameshwar and Benares and come to be patronized by the Patwardhan chiefs after the Maratha Raj had vanished. Bhaskar Rai, another versatile Sanskrit writer, widely travelled and the author of numerous works on rhetoric and religion, was highly respected by Bajirao I.

New Clannish Outlook

These are some of the points I have noted in the course of my studies. They are by no means exhaustive but are only suggestive. I feel we have lost the all-India outlook through the clannish and parochial outlook which has come into vogue in the present age in spite of the expansion of facilities for travel and foreign contact: the Bhandarkar Institute of Poona, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad of Calcutta and a host of institutions at different places are in their own way foreign to each other and do not work in a co-operative spirit. We read in history of political meetings as between Shivaji and Mirza Raja Jaysingh, between Bajirao I and Sawai Jaisingh and the Nizam, between Shahji and Adilshah, between Sambhaji, Shahzada Akbar and Kavi Kalash, between Yesubai and Zinatunnisa Begam, between Murarrao Ghorpade, Clive and Bussy, and of ambassadors constantly going between Lucknow, Pondicherry, Mushidabad, Burdwan, Patna Benares, Jaipur, Delhi and Poona and a good many other places. While the influence of the Marathas reached the distant corners of India, the Marathas in return received phenomenal enrichment from foreign contact. The whole Maratha life seems to have been affected in this way; no conquest has been effected without its natural consequence —the free admixture of thought and culture

Shahu's mother Yesu Bai who shared his captivity, I am sure, opened her heart to Zinatunnisa Begam (the daughter who attended on Aurangzeb in his old age) and received in return full sympathy. Vast Maratha armies travelling year after year to Malwa, Bundelkhand, Rajputana, and Karanatak, must have imbibed the life of those regions. They were bound to eat, drink and amuse in each other's fashion. They went to establish their rule in those parts and must have made friends with them, obtained their news through spies and agents, and exacted tribute, which they could not have done without freely mixing with the foreigners, Muslims and Rajputs. We have now to revive these forgotten contacts piecing together such slender data as still remain after the havoc of past centuries. Let us help ourselves to revive our past achievements and appreciate them rightly for our future regeneration.—"The Modern Review."

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by BRUNO

I'M SURE I CAN MAKE YOU HAPPY!
YEAH! SLAP-HAPPY
LAUGHS FROM THE PREVIEWS
HIS GIRL FRIDAY
WHO, ME?
YES SIR YES
YES, MR. DEMILLE YES, SIR
NO, DEMILLE DIRECTOR
A FEW YEARS BACK, BRIAN DONLEVY POSED FOR SCORES OF COLLAR ADS — NOW HE WEARS THEM ONLY UNDER PROTEST — HIS NECK BEING SO SHORT AND THICK THAT HE SOILS A HALF DOZEN DAILY
HINES

CECIL B. DEMILLE'S TROUPE OF YESMEN NOW INCLUDES A PUBLICITY MAN ACTUALLY NAMED YESSER! 5/20

A Page For Women

WAIL OF A P. S.

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am thirty and what is known as an efficient private secretary. I am not at all bad-looking, in fact, quite good looking. My employer is very wealthy and his wife frequently comes into the office looking like a million dollars. For some reason which I can't fathom, I no longer meet attractive men or when I do, they are not attracted to me, I realize that my looks will soon be leaving and if I am ever going to have the protection and security of marriage.....it had better be now.

My mother and I live alone ..and nothing much ever seems to happen. I have gone on cruises and met some charming men .....but after the trip is over, they forget to write.....after the first postcard. Do you know why this is? I have had this happen over and again with men who professed to like me very very much

I have been thinking lately of suicide. Am I losing my mind?

BEATRICE.

* * * *

Well Beatrice...you asked for it and here it is For one thing you are being poisoned by envy. You betray that in your comment about your employer's wife.

But your problem is an important one and requires vital and courageous ACTION. For one thing you must stop thinking about marriage as a means of security.....but start thinking about it as a means to delight. Your whole personality and character and appearance will take on a glow. Compare the serious man of business who is trying to put over a deal.....with the man who is out on a holiday. Certainly the second is more charming. And charm will snare a man ninety nine times where purposeful attempts to snare him will make him run away.

MEN WARY ON CRUISES

You have failed to make a catch on cruises, because men on cruises are especially wary of the damsel who is travelling alone or in company with another woman, especially if she seems eager. On a cruise it pays a woman to act remote and let the men seek her out. If she exudes warmth, even though she says nothing.....they will soon flock to her side. But warmth to be most attractive should have an invisible quality like modern heating arrangements. The fat bellied stove in the parlor has gone out of fashion... and so has the gal who has written all over her the obvious, "I want a man."

I would suggest, if it is at all possible, Beatrice.....that you pull up stakes and go to a different city to live and work Tell your employer that you feel you are stagnating...and it is imperative that you have a change...Ask him to help you get placed by giving you recommendations.

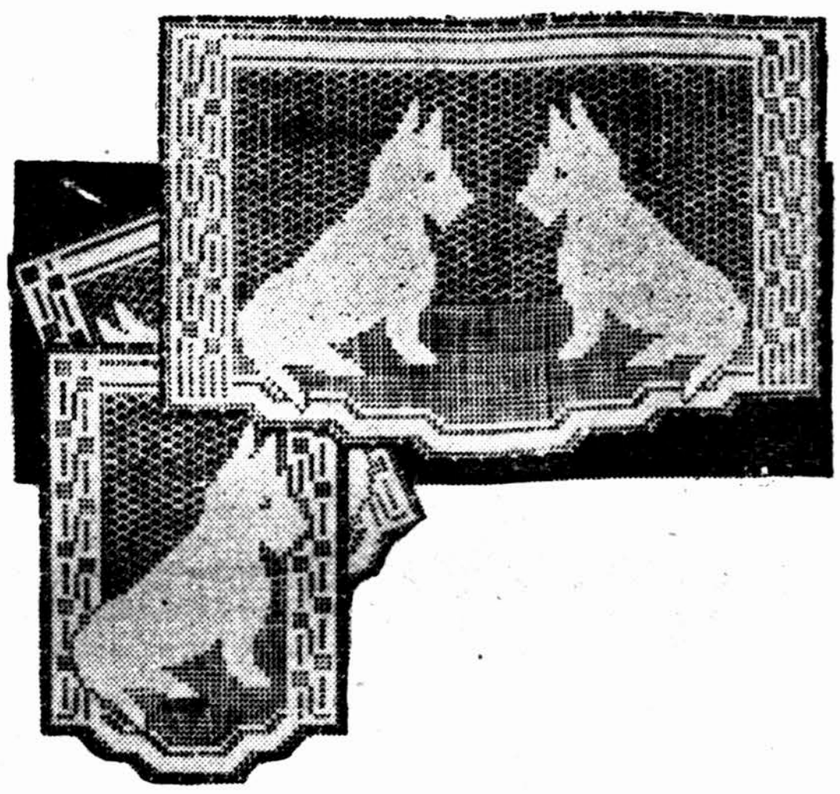
In your new atmosphere...take on a new personality. There will be no one around who "knew you when" and you can practise outward the restraint and the inner warmth which is as attractive to men as a magnet.

TAKE UP HOBBY

Go in for a hobby in which men also engage. In this way you will meet compatible masculine companions who may also find you compatible.

Ask your mother to co-operate with you by staying behind for a few months until something new happens in your life. If she is afraid to be alone and has no relatives with whom to stay, advertise for a young woman to share an apartment. There are many girls who would be glad to be mothered while paying a comparatively small rent. Free yourself of your inhibitions and get busy remodelling your life. And good luck to you.

FRIENDLY SCOTTIE CHAIR SET



BY changing your chair sets frequently, you add interest and a sense of newness to your room. Attractive chair sets, especially these lovable scotties, increase the come-hither of the chairs. This chair set also can be used on a buffet as the large piece measures 16 by 18 inches and each arm piece 8 by 16 inches with size 30 cotton.

(Copyright)

"ROCK OF AGES" PANEL

ALTHOUGH this picture fits into a 11 by 14 frame, it can be placed in a larger frame, using a mat; or, without a frame, bound. This work of a famous artist, Oretel, will live in the minds of all. This picture brings to our minds the unwavering faith of our people.

(Copyright)

PRETTY ANSWER FOR A PRETTY LADY

Question time in the British House of Commons recently was enlivened by an exchange of courtesies between Miss Ward and Sir Walter Womersley. Dissatisfied with the reply she had received Miss Ward made the ironic comment that this was "a very pretty answer."

Sir Walter took up the point gravely and said this was naturally so—the reply was made to a very pretty lady. We should like to be able to affirm that Miss Ward blushed. Certainly members roared with laughter.

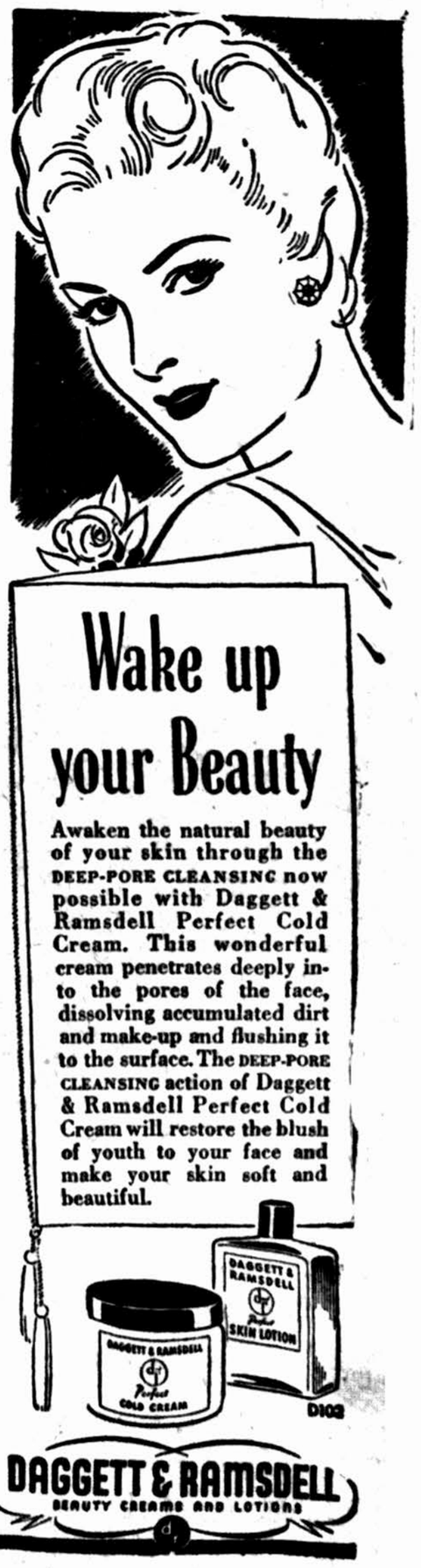
There were cries of "Withdraw"; and "That will be in the Hansard." Mr. George Griffiths closed the incident with a gallant "He cannot withdraw, because it is true."

A PORTION of the river was partitioned off as a swimming bath available for both sexes.

A meek-looking man went up to the attendant, who was eating his lunch, and said: "When you have quite finished I should like to have a word with you."

After ten minutes had passed the attendant said: "What do you want?"

"My mother-in-law", the man replied, "dived in off the deep end about twenty minutes ago, and she hasn't come up yet. Would you please lend me a lifebuoy to throw after her? I shouldn't like it to be thought I was unkind".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Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.
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BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The "Queen Elizabeth Fund" stamp issue, announced more than a year ago, has been released by Belgium and is now available in this country. There are six values in the set, arranged in two designs.

The Queen Elizabeth Conservatory of Music at Argenteuil is pictured on the 75 centimes plus 75 c gray, 1 franc plus 1 fr carmine and 2.50 fr plus 2.50 fr light brown.

A profile bust of Albert, Prince of Liege, sculptured by the Queen, appears on the 1.50 fr plus 1.50 fr blue-green; 1.75 fr plus 1.75 fr ultramarine, and 5 fr plus 5 fr violet. The Prince, who is the youngest of King Leopold's three children, was born on June 6th, 1934.

Each stamp carries the inscription "Chapelle Musicale de la Reine Elisabeth", and the Flemish equivalent, "Muziekkapel van de Koningin Elisabeth". The issue was originally planned for release prior to the German occupation of Belgium, and its history up to the present time has many phases yet to be revealed. It is problematic, also, whether the funds realized from the sale of the stamps will ultimately find their way into a music fund, while the Belgians lack the most necessary requirements for living.

Belgian Music Fund

BY MURIEL NISSEN

EXILED RULERS VISIT HERE

Since German troops occupied the tiny duchy of Luxemburg on May 10th, 1940, the rulers of that state have been in exile, residing in Montreal. Recently Grand Duchess Charlotte and her consort, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, paid a visit to the United States, calling on the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House and conferring with Luxemburgers in New York. Photographs of the couple, featured in most newspapers during their brief stay, recalled to stamp-collectors the many portrait stamps of the royal pair that have adorned Luxemburg's postage paper. Grand Duchess Charlotte became ruler of the duchy on the abdication of her sister in January 1919. In November of the same year she married Prince Felix. The heir to the throne, Prince Jeane, was born in 1921, and the couple has another son, as well as four daughters. Charlotte's first stamp portrait appeared in 1920. Prince Jean's likeness is shown on the 1926 issue and a dual portrait design showing the Grand Duchess and Prince Felix was issued in 1927. Each of the royal children has been individually honoured on a semi-postal item, from the year 1926 through 1931, the proceeds of the surtax being devoted in each case, to child welfare work.

An extensive commemorative set appeared in 1939 to mark the centenary of Luxemburg's independence, and the portrait designs featured the country's rulers during that century.

PRINTERS HONOURED

Printing in general and Bulgarian printing in particular are honoured on a two value stamp issue just released from Bulgaria. The set commemorates two anniversaries in the history of printing. The 1 leva green bears the dates "1440" and "1940" and shows a portrait of Johannes Gutenberg, inventor of the art of printing with movable type. The 2 levas red-brown pays tribute to Bulgaria's own pioneer of printing, Nikola Karastoyanoff, who set up the first Bulgarian press in 1840. The commemorative dates, "1840" and "1940" appear in the upper corners of the second item.

AXIS LEADERS

Portraits of Mussolini and Hitler appear on a new German stamp, carrying the inscription "Zwei Volker Und Ein Kamph"—(Two People and One Battle). A panel at the right contains the German eagle and swastika while the corresponding panel at the left features the Roman fasces. The stamp has a value of 12 pfennige plus 38 pf and is printed in red.

NORWEGIAN ITEMS

With slight modifications of the "Lion Rampant" design, three new stamps have been introduced in Norway. The new values are: 1 1/2 kronen blue, 2k rose and 5k purple. The name of the country appears at the top, with the numeral of value in each lower corner separated by the designation "Post Krone".

POLISH "WINTER RELIEF"

Semi-postals items have been created in Poland by re-issuing one of the designs of the "General Gouvernement" series released for use in German-occupied Poland a few months ago. Indicative of the stamps new purpose is the inscription "Winterhilfswork" at the top. Pictured on the adhesive is a man heavily dressed in furs, with a small vignette showing a horse-drawn sled. Values and colours are: 12 plus 8 groschen green, 24 plus 16gr carmine, 30gr plus 30 gr brown and 50gr plus 50gr light blue.

BRITISH COLONIAL CHANGES

Alterations continue to be reported on postage paper of several entities of the British Empire, with many changes being made in the current postage series of the crown colony of Seychelles. The colours of seven existing values will be changed, and two new denominations will be added, making a new series of nine values.

The new items will be a 15 cent value depicting a giant tortoise, and an 18 cent stamp bearing the picture of a Coco-de-Mer Palm. Portraits of the King will appear on both values. Colours will be changed in the following denominations: 3, 6, 9, 20, 30 and 75 cents, and 1 rupee.

Each of the Malayan possessions has made uniform changes in current postage paper, consisting of the following colour changes; the 2 cent stamp will now be orange, the 6c will appear in gray and the 8c in red. The new items appear on the postage roster of Negri, Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor, as well as the Straits Settlements.

FROM INDIA'S STATES

Several changes have been noted in the postage paper of India's Feudatory states, with the following alterations among those reported.

For official use in Jhind, four values of India's 1937 King George VI issue have been overprinted "Jind State Service". The items so treated are: 1 rupee, 2r. 5r and 10r.

Similarly treated are the 3 pies and 9 pies of the same series for use in Gwalior, with the inscription "Gwalior" overprinted in both English and native type.

A change in values has been effected on Charkhari's postage with the overprinting of "1|2 As.", on the 8 annas brick-red of the state's 1909 series, and the surcharge "1 As." on the 1 rupee red-brown of the same issue.

In Cochin official stamps have been created by overprinting the 3 annas red-orange of the Rama Varma 111 design with the designation "On C. G. S."

BRIEF NOTES.

France has released a re-issue of the Debussy stamp of 1940. The new item has a value of 80 centimes plus 10c and is printed in brown-violet.

Additions to Yugoslavia's regular postage series are a 5 dinars blue and 5.50d. sepia in the King Peter II portrait design of the 1939-40 series.

It is announced that Japan will issue another National Parks series in the very near future. The eight stamps of the new set will feature views of three public parks in Formosa.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. The Lagoon of the Miraculous Cure is pictured on what stamp?

2. What country was at one time ruled by President Sanford Ballard Cole, whose picture appeared on its postage paper?

3. On what stamp is a group of thatched huts presented?

4. A cotton ginnery is shown on what adhesive?

5. Where is Catalan Bay, and on what stamp does a view of it appear?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ.

1. A group of Ibis is pictured on a 1939 stamp of Congo.

2. Fort Charlotte is in the British colony of St. Vincent, and a view of it appears on a stamp of the island issued in 1938.

3. President Nicholas Pieroli of Peru is portrayed on a stamp of his country issued in 1897.

4. One of the insured letter stamps of Mexico, released in 1935, pictures a safe.

5. The Battle of Montijo is depicted on a 1927 Portuguese stamp.

(COPYRIGHT.)

The Case Of Marie Lafarge

(Continued From Page 10)

than one year, was taken to prison.

While awaiting trial the unhappy woman was subjected to another shock. The public prosecutor received a letter signed "Marquis de Liautaud" and begging that the Lafarge chateau be searched for valuable diamonds belonging to his wife. Now it happened that the young Marquis de Liataud had been Marie's girlhood chum and confidante and that she had visited the Lafarges soon after her marriage.

French society was shocked when the diamonds described were found in Marie's dressing case. Considering the wealth of the families concerned, this incident became a mystery that deepened with the fair suspect's repeated statements to her attorney that she could not explain the apparent theft even to him.

The young widow was, however, tried for the theft while still awaiting trial for the murder. At length she confessed to her attorney that the Marquis had selected her as a go-between to sell her diamonds and with the money meet the demands of a former lover, who had threatened to blackmail her. But this story was not believed by the jurors and Mme. Lafarge was convicted of stealing her friend's gems. All France now divided into two camps—the Lafargists and anti-Lafargists. But the diamond case proved to be the young widow's undoing. Her subsequent murder trial lasted 17 days and resulted in her conviction. She was sentenced to the pillory and the guillotine. Protests poured in to the Government from all over the country, and finally, on account of public opinion, her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

While she languished in prison it developed that just at the time when, according to testimony, the Marquise de Liautaud was being blackmailed, a French official bearing the same name as the blackmailer, had received from Paris a mysterious box expressed by some one named Liautaud, to whom it was returned unopened. With this new testimony, the prisoner's counsel attempted to reopen the case, but she had languished in prison for 12 years before being finally pardoned. She then retired to a secluded watering place, where five months after regaining her freedom, she died.

Two famous German authorities on criminal jurisprudence wrote an exhaustive treatise setting forth the conclusion that the real murderer of Lafarge had been the evil Denis. The blackmailer in the case died in a madhouse about the time of Marie's death.

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FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar. Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Shrimati Yamunaben Lalwani (left), Vice-President, Hyderabad Sind Balkan-ji-Bari, gave a talk, Mrs. Naik and Miss Choudhri (centre) sang songs and Mr. Abhaya Kumar (right) related stories to the local Balkan-ji-Bari girls and boys recently.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Lord Baden Powell, Pioneer of the Boy Scout Movement, who died recently, left certain messages. They were published widely, and I do hope you read them. They are worth reading, worth remembering worth acting upon.

Give Happiness

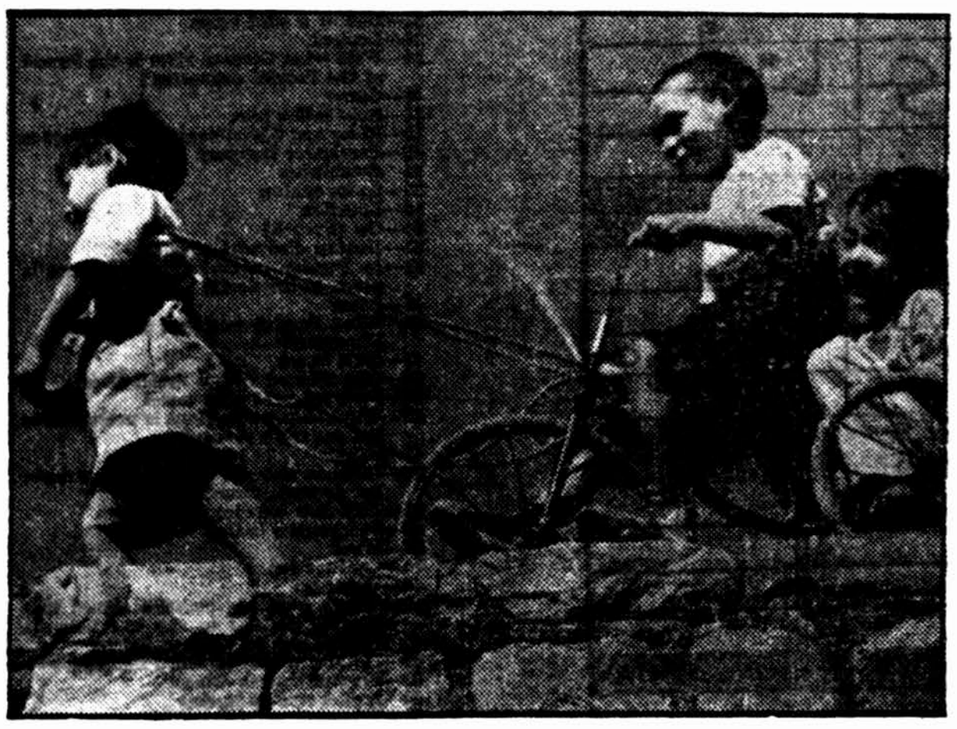
Looking back on life after over eighty years, B. P. said he realised how little worth while were anger and strife. "The most worth while thing", he said, "is to try to put a bit of happiness into the lives of others.....The real way to get happiness is by giving happiness to other people.'

Here are three gems of wisdom to include in your philosophy of life. Take the first: how little worth while is anger. It takes a big, generous nature to realize that anger is a destructive force It injures all and benefits none. It foments quarrels, promotes ill-feelings, produces discord and a state of mind in which no progress can be made in the world.

The Only Way

To be angry with the follies and stupidities of others is no to cure, but to aggravate them. Fallible people want help, not angry words, forbearance, not blame. To look kindly, sympathetically on their shortcomings is th only right way to correct them. That is what life taught B.—P. And that is what we learn every day.

Thus to bring happiness to others makes us happy also, because we are able to share the blessed gift we bestow. Our heart is lightened and our whole being transfused with joy in the pleasure and relief we bring to such fellow creatures as our ministratious benefit.



"On the City Wall"
(Photo by Miss Wahida Aziz)

Heaven Is Here

In his message to the Girl Guides, B.-P. said another thing that needed saying. "You will find" he said, "that Heaven is not a kind of happiness somewhere in the skies after you are dead, but right here and now in this world, in your own homes." This means it is up to each one of us to create our Heaven here on earth out of the goodness and purity of our hearts.

Yes, the Heaven—not for ourselves alone to dwell in, but for all with whom we are associated. In fact, our best title to deserve a Heaven above is to create one for others below, for, as an old writer has said: "Show me the man who would go to Heaven alone, and I will show you one who will never be admitted there."

* * * *

Which Is The Best?

In summer we say,
"Now very hot it is,
"We feel very sultry,
"And can't sleep at ease.
"The rain should show mercy,
"By making the earth wet soon.
"To farmers it is their lives
"To India it is boon."

"What weary days are these,"
In rainy season we say,
"We have to sit at home,
"And can't go even to play.
"The cars on bodies throw
"Mud, and rain throws waters,
"Than spoiling our clothes.
"To sit at home is better."

* * * *

FUN AT THE VILLAGE FAIR

"Delhi Dekho, Calcutta Dekho." ..... (Photo by B. Munsiff).

And see the Elders on the Merr Go-Round (Photo by M. Desai)

Spare A Camel

By Ram Kisani

Once a man went to Hazrat Mohamed and requested, "Sire, I want to travel a long distance today, but I have no animal to ride on. Will you kindly spare me a camel?"

Hazrat Mohamed told him that he had no camel to spare, but if he liked, he could take a young one of a camel.

The man was disappointed and regretted that it was impossible for him to ride on a young one of a camel as the animal would not be able to carry his weight. "If you please", requested the man to Mohamed, "I would take one of the eight camels which are tethered in the backyard."

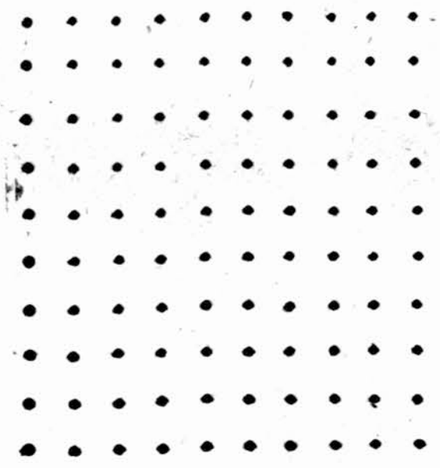
"You fool!" burst out Hazrat Mohamed, laughing, 'Is not each one of these eight camels a young one of his parents?"

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

puzzles and pastimes

(For Solutions See page 39)

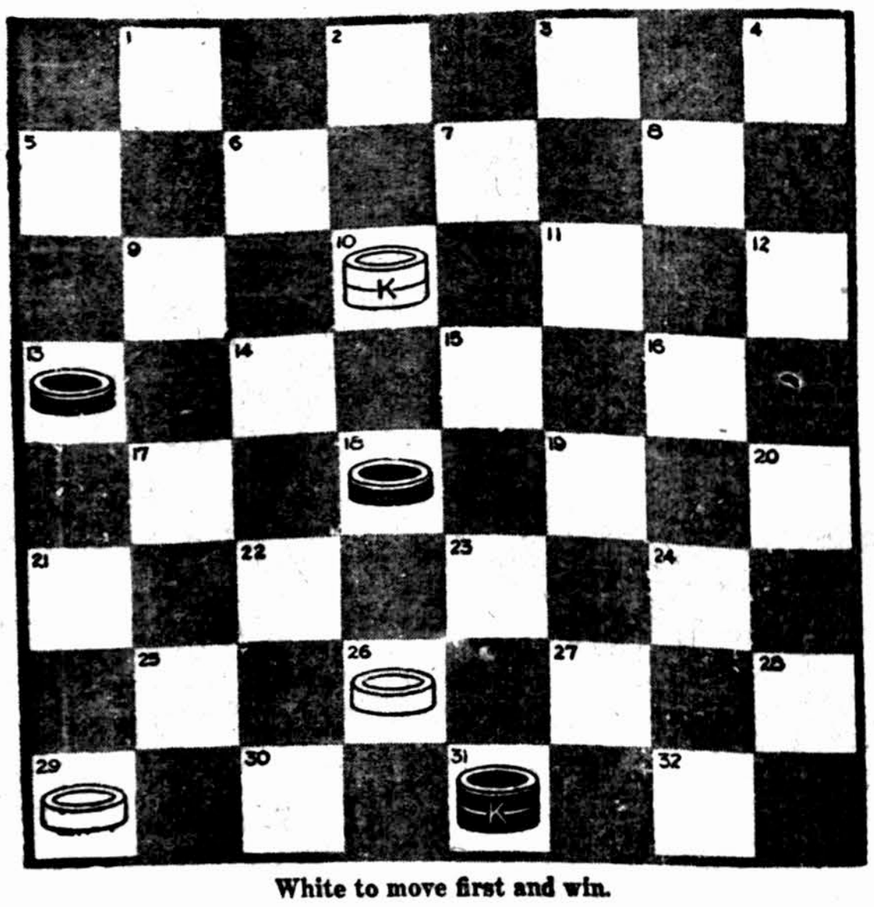
LET'S PLAY DOTS AND LINES



THIS game is for two players. The players draw 10 lines of dots on a piece of paper (as at left). They take turns in drawing lines horizontally or vertically to connect any two dots. The object of the game is to complete a square and to prevent your opponent from completing any square. Each time a player succeeds in drawing the fourth line of a square, he may put his initials in it. He scores one point for each completed square. Whenever a player finishes a square, he must take another turn.

WHAT IS THE MUSICAL MESSAGE given in the musical score above? You may find advice isn't so hard to take as you think when it is presented in this form.

For Checker Fans



White to move first and win.

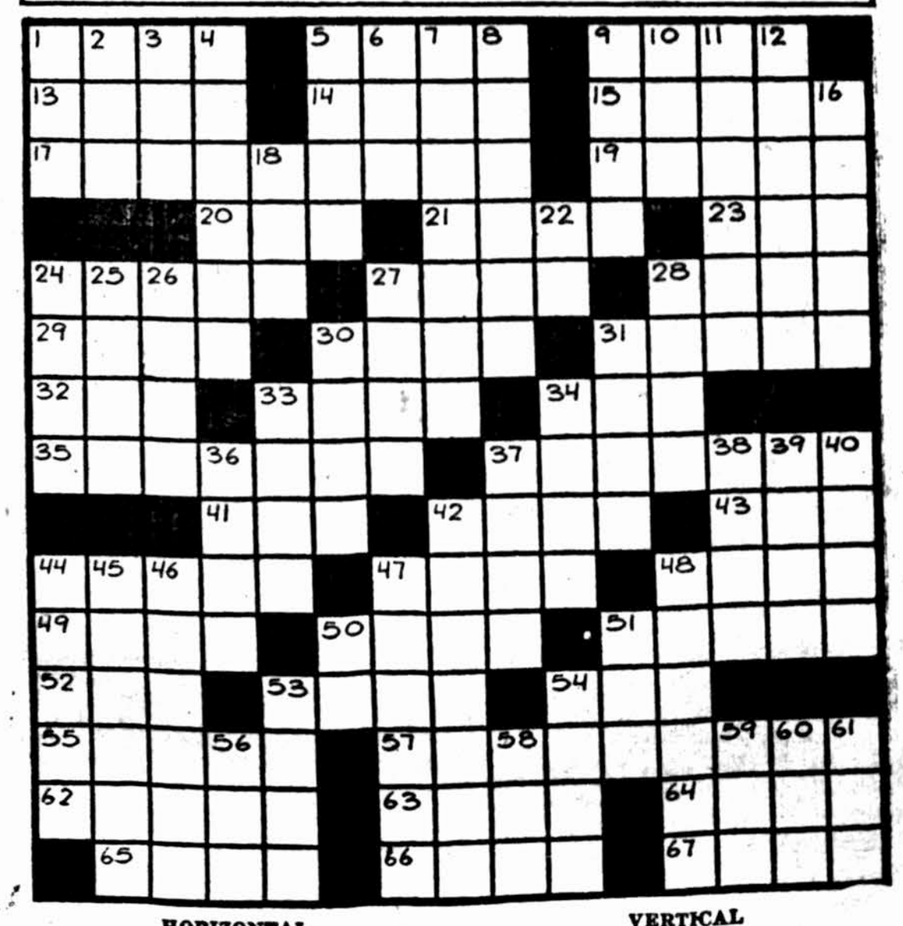
FIGURE IT OUT

WRITE down a certain number, add three to it, divide the result by three, subtract three, multiply the remainder by three, and for the final result get one-half of the original number.

BEHEADED WORD

Behead a beast and you will find
A larger beast is left behind.
This is wonderful you will say,
A greater I'll display:
Behead this larger beast and then,
Instead of one, you'll find I'm ten!

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Humid
5—Track
9—Esteemed food fish
13—Melody
14—Military assistant
15—Astral body
17—What is the principal seaport of Texas?
19—Sun-dried brisk
20—Affirmative
21—Den of a wild beast
22—Lenient
24—With what German river is the legend of the Lorelei connected?
26—Coxae
28—Bristle-like part
29—River and department in North France
30—Particular instance
31—Establishes
32—Swiss canton
33—Location
34—On (French)
35—Having died with a will
37—In Persian mythology, what name is given to the devil?
41—Beam
42—What Persian poet was surnamed Khayyam?
43—Malt liquor
44—One afflicted with a dread disease
47—Forward part of a vessel
48—What Hapsburg prince is pretender to the Austrian throne?
49—Solely
50—In what play did Jeanne Eagels make her greatest fame?
51—Malicious burning
52—Shoshonean Indian
53—Mend
54—Conjunction
55—Wrathful
57—Where was the armistice signed that brought an end to the war between France and the German Reich?
62—Nature writer: Ernest Thompson ——
63—Former French coins
64—Soft sheepskin leather
65—Discover
66—Vein of ore
67—Undermines

VERTICAL

1—Loose-hanging shred
2—Constellation
3—Unit of wire measurement
4—Slow stately dance
5—Destroy
6—River island
7—Worship
8—Algonkian Indian
9—Cicatrix
10—Device for carrying bricks
11—Plant roots used for soap
12—Argue
16—Of what state is Austin the capital?
18—Scrutinize
22—Exists
24—Defeat
25—Employ
26—Who was the principal goddess of ancient Egypt?
27—Abhor
28—Hindu scarf
30—Metropolis
31—Who killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel?
33—What industrial basin in the Rhineland was administered by the League of Nations after the World War?
34—What Irish dramatist wrote "Saint Joan"?
36—A three-spot
37—Egyptian god
38—Carpets
39—Type of male voice
40—Gaseous element
42—What is the chief river of Venezuela?
44—What pugilist is nicknamed "The Brown Bomber"?
45—Dish served before the main course
46—Folds in a garment
47—Package
48—Commands
50—Egyptian deity
51—Keel-billed cuckoo
53—Negate
54—Altar end of a church
56—Summit
58—Mire
59—Gazelle of Tibet
60—Siesta
61—Being in the abstract

PROBLEM FOR INSOMNIACS

WHEN asked how many sheep there were in his flock, a stock raiser replied that when he counted them by twos, threes, fours, fives or sixes, he always had one left over, but when he counted them by sevens, there was none remaining. What is the smallest number of sheep that will satisfy these conditions?

THERE'S A LOT TO THIS

MR. BARNUM bought a lot and a number of posts for a fence around it. Being a novice at fence-building, he started to set the posts two feet apart and found that he would need 110 more. He then reset them two yards apart and had 90 posts left. How many posts did Mr. Barnum have and how many feet was it around his lot?

Riddleculous Pastimes

WHAT is the longest word in the English language?

Smiles. Because there's a mile between its first and last letters.

* * *

What has four legs and only one foot?

A bed.

* * *

In case of an accident, what is better than presence of mind?

Absence of body.

* * *

What three things besides money can one person pay to another?

Visits, respects and compliments.

* * *

What always has to be broken before it can be used?

An egg.

* * *

What food is dear at any price?

Famine.

When does a dog resemble a ball?

When it looks 'round.

* * *

Why is a knob like a lovely woman?

It's something to adore.

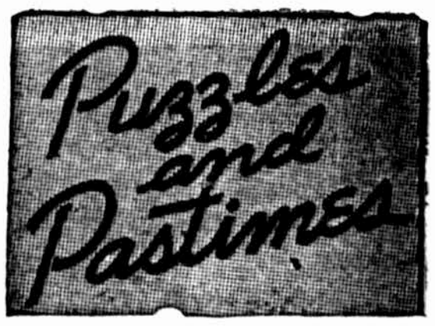
* * *

How do fat men show their sorrow?

By their size (sighs).

WEIGHTY PROBLEM

A MAN had a home-made scale which would not balance unless he put a 7-pound weight in one pan and a 3-pound weight in the other. How long was each arm of the scale, the entire length being 20 inches?



Word Puzzle

A flower though sweet may painful be,
If thorns are met I ween;
My first word changes to my next
If prickles are not seen.

MAGIC NUMBER

YOU'RE sure to puzzle your married friends with this one. Take a sheet of paper, fold over about a half an inch of it at the bottom, and underneath the fold, so it will not be seen, write the number 3880.

Now ask a married friend to use the paper to put down, as a column of figures, the year of his (or her) birth, the year of his marriage, his age at this year's birthday, and number of years married this year. Have him add them up. The total will be 3880, and you can show him that you had already put down this total.

Why is 3880 a magic number that will work in the case of every married person you try this on? Because it is twice the present year.

COGS FOR THE BRAIN

ONE of our pressmen thought this one up:

A cog wheel on one of his presses has 10 teeth and is in a mesh with a wheel that has just four times as many cogs. The smaller wheel, which is directly above the larger one, has one of its cogs marked. When the smaller wheel has completely revolved around the larger wheel, how many times will the marked cog have made a complete revolution?

Word-Ladders

W	E	T
D	R	Y

Go from wet to dry in three steps—it's not so easy unless you know your titles and dictionary.

B	O	Y
M	A	N

It takes years for a boy to become a man, but only a second or two to effect the transition above.

HOUDINI MAGIC

HERE'S a good trick to rehearse for your next party.

At an appropriate time, produce a string four or five feet long and ask someone to tie its two ends securely about your wrists. Show that you cannot slip the string over your wrists. Then ask for the loan of a strong rubber band, and show that it is uncut. Now step behind a door or screen and within a few seconds emerge with the rubber band hanging on the string between your wrists.

The secret of the trick: As your wrists are being bound, be sure that the cord on your left wrist is not tied too close to your arm. Then, as you step behind the screen or door, slip the band over your left hand and pull it up around the wrist and pass it through the loop of string that is around the wrist. After doing this, you have only to stretch the band down over your hand and slide it along the middle of the string. Reverse the procedure to take it off the string with the wrists tied.

A COIN TRICK

TAKE three pennies and place them so that three heads and a tail can be seen at the same time. Like Columbus' egg trick, it's simple if you know how.

If this baffles you as Columbus did Ferdinand, there's an explanation among the solutions to puzzles on this page.

Timely Problem

NEXT time you want to have some fun with the fellows, try this. Take out your watch, lay it face upward so that the figures on it are in plain view. Then ask one of them to arrange the 12 numbers on the dial into six groups, each of which totals 13.

In case you have some trouble with it yourself, you'll find the answer elsewhere on this page.

CAN YOU DO IT?

ASK a friend to pat the top of his head with his left hand and at the same time rub his chest with his right hand. When he does this correctly, call out "Change!", when he must immediately reverse the two motions, rubbing the head with the left hand and patting the chest with the right hand. Sounds easy. but he'll find it isn't.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

ON THE LINE

YOU'VE heard, of course, of persons being made to "walk the chalk line," but probably you've never tried it. It can be made an amusing party stunt.

Use a long tape or string held down with thumb tacks or pins, if you don't want to mark up the floor with chalk. Place a person on one end of the line with a pair of binoculars or opera glasses, and have her or him look through the glasses at the large end and try to walk the line, as illustrated below. The glasses will make her

feet appear so far away that she'll probably go through all sorts of antics as she tries to keep her balance. She may actually lose her balance unless you are standing by to guide her by the elbow when she teeters.

AND THESE ARE THE WOMEN

(Continued from Page 15)

have now taken the place of flowers in these gardens.

Then there is also the private house which has been requisitioned for use as a W.A.A.F. hostel, and the army hut type of sleeping quarter, quickly turned by the airwomen into comfortable homes.

Fine Example

THE AIRWOMEN HAVE STOOD UP TO THEIR SHARE OF CONCENTRATED ATTACK FROM THE AIR AMAZINGLY WELL. ON ONE OCCASION, THE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF SENT THIS SIMPLE MESSAGE: "SPLENDID WORK. WELL DONE."

Another time a message was sent by a Royal Air Force station commander: "Their calm courage is a fine example to the whole service."

The R.A.F. is proud of its airwomen, though there have been occasions when they have been a little cross with them.

Once some airwomen fabric workers, on leaving their workshop at lunch time, shut the door and carefully locked it. It wasn't until after lunch that they discovered they had locked the R. A. F. sergeant inside, and worse than that, they had left him inside the loom to find his own way out.

The R.A.F. was not so pleased!

I should like to tell you what excellent work the women cooks and kitchen staff are doing at the present time. Their work is much appreciated by airmen and airwomen alike, and they have shown themselves so capable in dealing with rationing problems, that the W.A.A.F. now provides messing corporals who do the paper work connected with the issuing and drawing of rations.

They have to complete successfully a course of training to be able to take over this specialised and important work. The W.A.A.F. has amongst its airwomen cooks, kitchen maids, waitresses, and caterers.

There are also the fabric workers, both balloon and aircraft, the equipment assistants, dental orderly, the radio and teleprinter operator, tracers, wireless operators, motor transport drivers, instrument mechanics and any number of others, including the all-important sick quarters attendant.

Polls For Officers

You would, I expect, like to know something of promotion. A recruit enters the service as an Aircraftswoman Second Class. After passing various tests, she becomes an Aircraftswoman First Class. She may gain further promotion to Corporal, Sergeant, or Senior Sergeant in accordance with her ability.

THERE IS NO DIRECT ENTRY TO OFFICER RANK IN THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE. ALL THEIR OFFICERS ARE TAKEN FROM THE RANKS, AND FROM TIME TO TIME ELECTION POLLS ARE HELD FOR THIS PURPOSE.

Regardless of the branch they are going into, the officers all have to attend a training school prior to being posted either as administrative officers in charge of W.A.A.F. sections or as code and deciphering officers in charge of secret and confidential documents, or as technical officers for other duties.

You listeners all over the globe will by now realise what we are trying to do, know what we are succeeding in doing.

One great thing we are, I am inclined to believe, succeeding in doing is to put every woman who joins into the type of duty for which she is most suited. And let me remind you again that for every woman accepted by the W.A.A.F. there is a potential pilot, air gunner member of an air crew or ground staff released for, shall we say, more arduous duties.

They Are Smart

We are very proud of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. We know now that we can help that very great service, the Royal Air Force, in dozens of different trades and in dozens of different ways.

I think the pride we feel is best to be seen in the smartness of the airwomen whilst they go about their various duties. The willingness and cheerfulness of their very bearing is exemplary Their keenness and efficiency in performing any duty is obvious.

THESE AIRWOMEN ARE WORTH WATCHING. THEY ARE GREAT STOC FROM A GRAND COUNTRY, BUT ONE OF THE THINGS THAT MAKES US MOST PROUD IS THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO HAVE TRAVELLED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE TO JOIN THE W.A.A.F. THEY ARE FINE WOMEN, STRONG, HEALTHY, AND CHEERY, READY TO SERVE UNDER ALL CONDITIONS, WILLING TO GO INTO THE TRADES THAT WANT THEM MOST. THEY ARE REAL W.A.A.F.'S.

I wish I could convey to you the very spirit of the airwomen themselves, so willing and so cheerful, both perhaps illustrated by the story of the general who, in the early part of the war, went to a Royal Air Force Station.

"I don't care," he said in a disapproving way, "to see women saluting." After an hour or so in the station, he had passed several hundreds of airwomen, all of whom naturally had saluted him. He turned to the Station Commander and said, "You know, I've rather changed my mind about this saluting business". And then he added rather disapprovingly, "They smile when they salute."

"Well," said the Station Commander, "You seldom see an airwoman who is unsmiling." "What!" said the General laughing, "A smile for the old man and a salute for the General."

(A B.B.C. TALK)

A SOLDIER was leaving hospital to rejoin his unit. He had been very ill, but the skill of the doctors, good nursing, and the kindly matron had pulled him through.

As he was leaving he tried to thank the matron.

"I—er—I just wanted to say how much—" He coughed nervously "Yes, I—you don't know how much—"

Feeling his courage going he braced himself for a great effort.

"I wanted to—er—tell you—" Then, in desperation:—

"Lumme! If ever there was a fallen angel, you're one."

Men Of The R. A. F.

(Continued from Page 4)

AND HE'S STILL THERE THOUGH HE GOES DOWN AT LAST.

I asked him how many fighters he'd like to take into the air against 20 enemy fighters, what was the ideal number for him. He said: "Well, I wouldn't hesitate to take 12 against 400, but if there were 20 enemy aircraft, I'd prefer 24 British. If I'd as many as that no enemy ought to get home at all." Which is a good thing to know, for the answer to how long the war lasts is largely this, of giving the Air Force all the men and machines it wants, for they can do the rest.

Still At It

I asked him that question because, of course, he has often fought one against four or one against ten, though it's a lot better than that now. When we've been so outnumbered they've driven straight at the enemy and broken them up that way. There were days in the middle of September when they never came back without bullet holes in their machines.

If I'd done a quarter of what they've done, I should expect to be pensioned off for the rest of the war, but they're still at it, hard at it, sometimes up in the air at 4-30 in the morning and two or three times during the day till 8-30 at night, and soon it will be longer as daylight lengthens.

I wanted to know whether the new pilots coming along now were as good as the old ones and the answer that this Wing Commander gave was that they were quite as good. He was full of praise for the pilots coming from the Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and so on. He thinks they are equal to anything he has ever seen or flown with, and with these men and the improved fighters we've got—aircraft that are faster and better armed, many of them armed with a cannon firing a shell that can blow a German Messerschmitt to bits—we are much better fixed to meet the new air battles when they come. But all the same we want a lot more aircraft and pilots yet.

Home-coming

THOSE BATTLES ARE BEING FOUGHT NOW MUCH HIGHER, AT 35,000 and 37,000 FEET INSTEAD OF THE OLD TWENTY-ODD THOUSAND FEET. I, PERSONALLY, FIND IT HARD TO IMAGINE THIS FIGHTING SIX MILES UP, SO COLD AND SO REMOTE FROM THE EARTH, BUT HE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE THAT WE SHOULD GO HIGHER YET, PERHAPS TWO MILES HIGHER, WITH SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED COCKPITS TO DEAL WITH ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Some of our senior officers who have got the planning to do now—and they are by no means old men—fought in their day in open cockits and carried a carbine to shoot the enemy, spilling the rounds from their trouser pockets. And speed then was only a fifth of what it is to-day.

About an hour and a quarter later, the air was filled with a roaring noise again and I went out to watch them come home, looking at first like bits of pencil against the pearly sky. But they had found nothing.

They had seen where the enemy had been. The trails from the enemy's exhaust were still in the sky. Sometimes they hang in that high altitude for an hour. But Jerry had gone home. At the moment our men have to look for him most of the daylight.

Meeting The Enemy

I asked one Squadron Leader, a dark-haired, thick-set chap, what it is like meeting the enemy the first time. Now this particular pilot had at least a dozen enemies to his credit, but he said: "Why, you're scared as hell for the first few moments. The back of your neck prickles, but after you have let off your first squirt at him and hit him, you feel a lot better."

I found that the frankness and irony of these men was a good deal different from some of the stuff that's printed about them. They refuse to be romantic. They are much readier, too, to admit the skill and courage of the enemy. They're under no illusions about the grimness of the job, and it gets less of a sport as time goes on.

They will tell you nothing of their adventures unless you ask, and not even then readily. I talked with one tall, quiet lad, and it was only when I'd left him that I learned from somebody else that he was shot down in flames last year, got himself rigged out as a Belrian peasant and turned up in that rig at the Air Ministry in London.

They could not believe he was one of our pilots and they sent for somebody to verify him. Once again, three weeks ago, he turned up at his base wearing a soldier's battle-dress and a pair of slippers, for he had been shot down, this time in the Thames Estuary. His pals call him "The Prisoner."

"Not Half Finished"

The Squadron Leader himself had a strange escape some months ago. It was a misty day over the sea, with the ceiling at 300 feet. He went after a Heinkel bomber and hit it, but as the Heinkel dropped towards the water, he noticed his own aircraft smoking and getting very hot.

He saw a steam drifter, a fishing boat, when he was 15 miles from land, and he circled round it to let them see that he was in difficulties. He didn't bale out because he knew that, if he did, the drifter would go after the plane when it hit the sea and he would not be in the plane, so he stuck to the aircraft when it dived into the sea.

THAT KNOCKED HIM UNCONSCIOUS, AND WHEN HE CAME TO HE WAS IN A PALE, GREEN WORLD UNDER THE WATER. HE TRIED TO GET OUT BUT HIS PARACHUTE STUCK, AND ALL THE TIME THE WORLD GOT DARKER AND BLACKER AS THE PLANE SANK DEEPER. AT LAST HE STRUGGLED OUT, 30 FEET DOWN, STILL WITH HIS PARACHUTE ON, AND CAME UP FINALLY TO THE TOP, HIS LUNGS BURSTING.

The sea was very cold and rough and he went under every wave. He was sure that it was the end, and deliberately he swallowed three mouthfuls of water to hasten it. But it wasn't the end because a boat from the drifter hove up and, with a great struggle, lugged him aboard. They shoved him in a bunk and three times the pitching of the ship threw him on to the floor. They made him some tea and the first mouthful caused him to vomit three pints of water and stuff.

Well, as I said before, if I'd gone through that I should think I'd done my share of the war, but he doesn't. After that he did 42 offensive patrols against the enemy in 30 days, and he isn't half finished yet—that's what he said, "Not half finished." He sat there wearing his D.F.C. ribbon, tough and steady and resolute. Some of these men make me feel about the size of three pennyworth of copper.

A. B. B. C. TALK.

Bristol Blenheim bombers taking off for a "visit" to Berlin.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

IRISH DOCTOR DISCOVERS DIPHTHERIA CURE

A remarkable new serum for the treatment of severe diphtheria has been discovered by 36-year-old Dr. O'Meara, of the Medical Research Council of Ireland.

A prominent Dublin medical man has described the serum as one of the discoveries of the age.

It has been tried out by Dr. McSweeney, Medical Superintendent of Cork Street Fever Hospital, who said that most of the 100 diphtheria deaths in Dublin each year were due to the severest form known as gravis.

WORKED FOR YEARS

After working for some years, Dr. O' Meara had found that the ordinary commercial toxin used for the production of serum did not reproduce in animals anything comparable to what was found in severe clinical diphtheria affecting human beings.

Dr. O'Meara added some toxin obtained from gravis strains isolated in the hospital. He was able to reproduce in experimental animals conditions closely resembling those found in severe diphtheria.

ONLY ONE DIED

For any serum to be efficacious in the treatment of severe diphtheria it must be rich in a second factor which Dr. O'Meara has discovered and which he calls anti-B substance.

This was used on 16 exceptionally severe hypertoxic diphtheria cases, some of whom would have died if treated with commercial serum. One child only died.

A SCOTTISH girl obtained a situation in the South. One day her mistress asked her what particular part of Scotland she came from.

"I come from near Aberdeen," was the reply.

"Oh," said her mistress, "I'm sorry you didn't tell me so before. I had some friends staying there, and I would have asked you if you knew them."

"It's like this," retorted the girl: "when I was leaving home my mother said, 'Dinna boast'."

PRIVATE LIFE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Continued from Page 3)

He disposes of an immense mail with lightning rapidity. A master of organization, he tackles the stacks of papers systematically, dictating terse general instructions to two women secretaries and leaving secondary matters to subordinates. On matters involving major policy, he digs to the bottom himself, evolving minute instructions which he insists must be followed to the letter.

Hates Red Tape

Mr. Churchill employed as many as half a dozen secretaries during his private life, so it is easy to see why he would need 10 of them now. He generally is considered easy to work with, but his temper flares awesomely when he is displeased.

He is ordinarily conservative in routine matters, but liberal in outlook, and likes to slash "red tape" when it hampers direct action.

In an effort to speed tedious governmental machinery, he instituted a system of stickers bearing the label "for action this day" —which means exactly that. And woe to those who fail to act at once on documents bearing this urgent command.

The two women secretaries take turns in keeping up with his dictation, which is apt to erupt any time. He has been known suddenly to call them at a late hour and start a rush of work.

He speaks rapidly, meanwhile breaking matchsticks into bits and throwing them about on the floor. Sometimes he jumps to his feet to emphasize a point, then bounces back into his chair.

At table, he eats "what he can"—and his taste is catholic. One of his favourite dishes is famous: "The roast beef of Old England." He also enjoys a thick steak, rare.

Only Hobby

At luncheon with a group, he slouches comfortably in a chair, eats and talks at the same time. He generally monopolizes talk during a meal if he is interested. If bored, he squirms restlessly in oppressive silence, alarming to dinner partner or hostess. But his quick smile always wins forgiveness.

He seldom sees the press. He made an exception for one United States correspondent, with whom he talked for 30 minutes off the record, and the subsequent uproar from the Empire press representatives in London caused him to grant an off-record luncheon for all.

His secretaries are almost as inaccessible as Mr. Churchill himself, for they respect his wishes and fear his displeasure.

Although as a professional journalist he has written about many personalities, he dislikes personality items about himself.

As for his hobbies which might lighten his day, he has none in wartime—unless war strategy could be called a hobby. It has been his lifetime interest.

He showed such talent as a lad in playing with toy soldiers that his father sent him to Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, as the first step in the fabulous Churchill career as soldier, war correspondent, historian and statesman.

"AMERICA MUST KEEP OUT OF WAR"

An Isolationist's View

Mr. Upton Sinclaire's paper, "The Epic", which is a bitter enemy of Hitler and is very friendly to the British, but is strongly opposed to America's entry into the war, writes as follows:—

Before messing again in Europe's 2,000 year old troubles, let us have an exhibition of the victims of our last experiment in that line. Perhaps it would be too expensive to dig up and repatriate the 80,000 American boys who died in Flanders collecting Morgan's bad debts. There are, however, still some of the 200,000 permanently blinded, crippled, insane, ghastly disfigured veterans hidden away in the sundry veterans' hospitals of the land.

We, therefore, respectfully propose that out of the loan exhibitions arranged in all of the counties of the United States in order to enlighten their citizens especially our future cannon fodder to the real meaning of war.

As a contrast to the 200,000 mutilated exhibits, we suggest that a clean screen be erected on which students of the late war and visitors in general may write the names of the:—

Presidents.
Generals.
Congressmen.
U. S. Senators.
Cabinet Members.
Munitions Manufacturers.
Metropolitan Newspaper Owners.
Financiers.
Silver-Tongued Speakers, and Preachers of Hate in the Name of Christ.—who have received a single scratch, bump or bruise in making the world safe for democracy (nil.)

The cost of the screen on which to inscribe the names of the aforesaid saviors would cause no undue expenditure. The back of a cancelled postage stamp will suffice.

TWO LARGE WINSTONS!

Would it not be fitting to christen the new national bread the Winston Loaf? asks a correspondent in a London newspaper.

According to the correspondent Mr. Churchill is Vitamin B personified and association between the great British leader and the staff of life would daily remind the Britishers to "stiffen up the sinews."

What power it would lend, argues the correspondent, to the elbow of the housewife to be able to order "two large Winstons" from the baker —and who would dare to waste a Winston

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

Little Miss Modern Hollywood Cat
Shirley TEMPLE RECEIVED HER FIRST FAN LETTER WHEN SHE WAS FIVE. HAD SHE SPENT BUT ONE MINUTE READING EACH OF THE 1,000,000 SENT TO HER SINCE, IT WOULD HAVE TAKEN HER 8 HOURS EVERY DAY!
JOHN CARROLL CONSIDERED HIMSELF LUCKY TO SING IN THE CHORUS WHEN LAWRENCE TIBBETT MADE "ROGUE'S SONG" BACK IN 1929 — (NOW IN THE REMAKE OF THE FILM HE WILL SING TIBBETT'S LEADING ROLE.)
HOLLYWOOD CONFUCIUS SAY — "DIRECTOR SOMETIMES WORK OVERTIME — JUST TO PICK UP LITTLE EXTRA!"

Puzzle Solutions

D	A	M	P		R	A	I	L		S	H	A	D	
A	R	I	A		A	I	D	E		C	O	M	E	T
G	A	L	V	E	S	T	O	N		A	D	O	B	E
		A	Y	E		L	A	I	R		L	A	X	
R	H	I	N	E		H	I	P	S		S	E	T	A
O	I	S	E		C	A	S	E		B	A	S	E	S
U	R	I		S	I	T	E		S	U	R			
T	E	S	T	A	T	E		A	H	R	I	M	A	N
		R	A	Y		O	M	A	R		A	L	E	
L	E	P	E	R		P	R	O	W		O	T	T	O
O	N	L	Y		R	A	I	N		A	R	S	O	N
U	T	E		D	A	R	N		A	N	D			
I	R	A	T	E		C	O	M	P	I	E	G	N	E
S	E	T	O	N		E	C	U	S		R	O	A	N
		E	S	P	Y		L	O	D	E		S	A	P	S

Mathematic quiz: Problem for Insomniacs—301; There's a Lot to This—190 posts and 600 feet around lot; Cogs for the Brain — five times; Weighty Problem — arms were six and 14 inches long; Figure It Out — number is 12; How Old Were They?—John, 6; Mary, 8.

Coin Trick: Lay two pennies down next to a matchbox, and stand up the third coin on end between them, resting against the box.

Word-Ladders: wet, bet, bey, dey, dry; boy, bay, ban, man.

Musical Message: Bee is the best for one who needs rest.

Checker Puzzle: W10-15, B31-22, W29-25, B22-29, W15-22.

Timely Problem: 12 and 1, 11 and 2, 10 and 3, 9 and 4, 8 and 5, 7 and 6.

Word Puzzle: Rose and sore.

Beheaded Word: Fox, then ox, then X, leaning 10.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Continued from Page 7)

of avoiding strong likes and dislikes either for views or for persons. For, a Mayor who is well versed in law and procedure and who is able to handle the proceedings in a tactful manner is sure to be able to discharge his duty in a most satisfactory manner and at the same time derive that satisfaction which one gets from conscientious fulfilment of one's own duty.

The Mayor of Bombay is "ex-officio" visitor of prison-houses in the City of Bombay. He is also, by virtue of his office, a member of some of the public institutions of the City like the Children's Aid Society. He is often called upon to preside over civic functions of major and minor importance. He is to feel himself one with all sections of the community. He has at times to entertain special visitors to the City. His position as Mayor is entirely honorary. During recent years the Corporation has placed at his disposal a motor-car and supplied him with a telephone at home. His services otherwise are absolutely voluntary.

Training Ground

Frequently the question is discussed as to the relative place in the public life of the City of the Mayor and the Sheriff. The Mayor is an elected person, elected by the representatives of the City. The Sheriff is a person nominated by Government. It is obvious, therefore, that the position of the Mayor is much higher and coveted than that of the Sheriff. Public opinion is growing in favour of regarding the Mayor as the First Citizen of Bombay though for this conception there is no legal authority; but in practice it is becoming more and more a matter of reality. In spite of this, the old practice prevails by which the Sheriff of Bombay is supposed to be the proper authority for calling a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay. This position is anomalous and should disappear. The Corporation of Bombay is a purely elected body formed on a common franchise without reservation of seats for any section of the population. This is a great feature of the City's civic government.

He has worked very well so far and therefore, the Mayor of such a Corporation, which is free from sectarian tinges, must be regarded as one occupying a specially privileged position. The City of Bombay has, during this long period of the existence of the Corporation, returned to the Corporation many a person of eminence who has risen to the high place of President or Mayor and has at the same time played a prominent part in the public life not only of the City but also of the country. In fact, it might be stated as well that the Corporation has often become a training ground to men who aspire to a wider public life and this greatness of the Corporation will continue unaffected. The great City has great traditions and one may expect that the same will grow in strength and will ever remain an object-lesson to those who care to understand and follow Bombay.—"The Hindustan Times."

SHE had gone to the fortune teller and had listened with increasing interest to the sketch of her life as portrayed in the lines of her palm.

"Madam", said the fortune-teller in his most impressive manner, "you should be very, very happy. A noble man than your husband you have yet to meet."

"How absolutely thrilling! But when?"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A NEGRO employee was being questioned during an investigation after a trespasser had been killed when he fell from a moving freight train.

"Did you see the man on the train?"

"Yes, suh"

"Where was he?"

"'Bout thutty cahs back from the engine."

"Where were you?"

"On de back of de tendah of the engine."

"What time of night was it?"

"'Bout leben o'clock."

"Do you mean to tell me that you saw that man thirty car lengths away at eleven o'clock at night?"

"Yes, suh,"

"How far do you think you can see at night?"

"'Bout a million miles. I reckon. How fah is it to de moon?"

* * * *

"I UNDERSTAND that you called on the complainant. Is tha. so?" demanded a browbeating barrister of a man he was cross-examining.

"Yes" replied the witness.

"What did he say?"

Counsel for the other side objected that evidence as to a conversation was not admissible, and half an hour's argument ensued. Then the Court retired to consider the point, announcing some time later that they deemed the question a proper one.

"Well, what did the plaintiff say?" repeated the cross-examining barrister.

"He wasn't at home, sir!" was the answer.

* * * *

A NEGRO BAPTIST was exhorting "Now breddren and sistern, come up to de altar and have yo' sins washed away."

All came up but one man.

"Why. Brudder Jones, don't yo' want you' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has? Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Over at de church across de road."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' aint been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."

* * *

'DEAR, oh dear,' said the henpecked man. 'My poor wife had a terrible experience last night. A man came up in the street and started hitting her and pushing her all over the place till she was black and blue.'

'Were you with her at the time?' asked a friend.

'Oh, yes,' he said. 'I was there.'

'And you didn't interfere?'

'I couldn't.'

'Why not?'

'Well, I was filling my pipe!'

THE weary theatrical magnate sat back in his chair. He had given auditions to at least twenty young women who wished to adorn his chorus, and he was tired.

Then came a timid knock on the door, and a rather faded, obviously married young woman entered.

"Excuse me, sir," she said, "but—"

"All right," he said, resigned. "Sing something."

"But—"

"No voice? Can you dance?"

"No, I blooming well can't" she snapped. "But if you'll stop being funny I'll start scrubbing the floor. That's what I come here for."

* * * *

"FOR dol. 2 I will foretell your future."

"Are you a genuine fortune teller?"

"I am."

"Then you ought to know that I haven't got dol. 2"

* * * *

THE fellow had just returned from Borneo and approached a friend with the object of floating a rubber company.

'How many trees have you?' asked the friend.

'None,' was the answer.

'How much land have you got ' demanded the friend.

'Haven't any land yet.'

'Then what on earth have you got '

'I have a bag of seeds!'

A NEWSPAPER reporter was invited to take his first aeroplane trip with a stunt flyer for the films. He was filled with dismal forebodings, which increased when a parachute was strapped on to him and he was given careful instructions regarding its use. The stunt man also wore a parachute, and when he put a heavy leather coat on over it the reporter asked, nervously: "How can you use the parachute with that coat on?"

"Oh", replied the pilot, nonchalantly, "I'd have plenty of time to take the coat off when we fell."

They went up and flew for several minutes, until, feeling warm, the stunt man began to remove his coat.

"Hot, isn't it?" he said, genially, but there was no reply. The reporter had jumped overboard.

* * * *

A NERVOUS bachelor curate was asked to spend a few days with the Duke who owned the living.

He asked a more experienced friend for a few tips.

The friend said: "Of course you'll take your dress clothes, and if you want to do the thing properly you'll take your servant with you."

The clergymah was careful upon every point; took his dress clothes—and his parlourmaid.

THERE was a slight commotion on the bus. The overdressed woman had tendered for her fare a coin which, after a scrutiny, the conductor declined pronouncing it to be foreign.

Instead of producing another coin and permitting the man to get on with his job, the woman proceeded to rail against having been imposed upon elsewhere and, indeed, attempted to work off some of her indignation on the conductor.

"What can I do with it?" she demanded.

"Well, they'll take it in Turkey," the conductor suggested.

* * * *

"IS this the field where the battle was fought in the tenth century?"

"No. It's at the top of the hill."

"I wonder why they didn't fight it in this field?"

"Expect because it's Farmer Gray's field. He won't even lend it for the village sports."

* * * *

A DEPRESSED-LOOKING fellow strolled into the restaurant. A waiter bustled up.

"What will you have, sir. Some cold shoulder?"

"No, thanks; I had that this morning".

"Well, then, tongue, sir?"

"No thanks; I'll get that tonight".

Our Humorist At Large

Fat man: "Yes, I've picked up a smart little two seater."
Friend: "Got a chauffeur?"
Fat man: "Yes!"
Friend: "Where's he going to sit?"

"I'm sorry Madam, but your late husband did not insure his life.

"This is a fire insurance policy."
"I know. That's why I had him cremated!"

M.O. "You say you suffer from fits. When did you have your last?"

Prospective Recruit: "When I received my calling up papers, si."

Anniversary Of Sant TUKARAM

The anniversary of Sant Tukaram was celebrated by the Lokhandi Maratha Samaj Bombay under the presidentship of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan State. The Raja Saheb expressed his joy at seeing so many of the subjects of his state among the audience He was glad to note that the Institution was smoothly carrying on social work and had been able to lay by the sum of Rs. 14.000. He was also glad to know that under the influence of the institution, ugly scenes prevailing during the Shimga holidays were conspicuous by their absence among them.

The institution has membership of 800 and they celebrate the anniversary of Sant Tukaram with Bhajan, Kirtan, processions and cosmopolitan dinner. This year about 40,000, people of all cases took part in the dinner.

The institution proposes to erect a three storied building of its own with accommodation for a school, library, lecture hall and boarding and lodging for those who come from the mofussil. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 75,000.

Photo shows Shrimant Raja Saheb with the Rani Saheb at the Anniversary celebration.

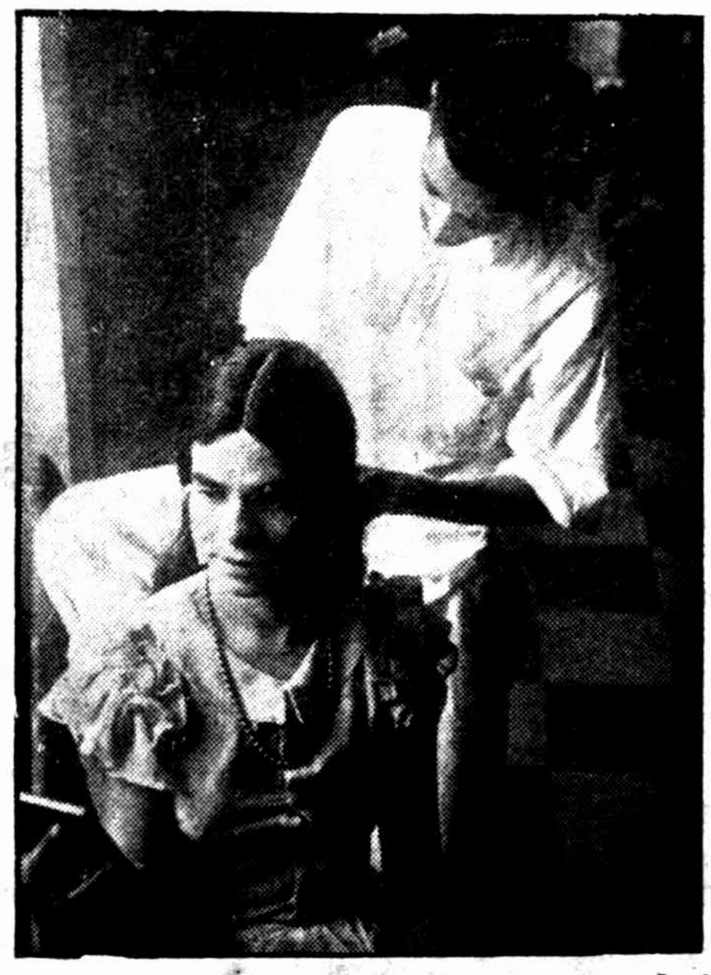
Indian Green-Room Mystery

(Ctd. From Page 2)

NEARING THE END

(5) A conversion begins as soon as he puts on ear-rings, and blouse.

FITTING A WIG



(6) A wig having been fitted, the hair are parted with utmost care.

THOSE GRACEFUL FOLDS

FLOWERS FOR MILADY

(7) Milady gets her hair adorned with a bunch of flowers.

BEWARE OF THE BLONDE!

(8) Milady gets a helping hand to put on a gorgeous sari.

(9) And Hey and Presto!—here she is complete with a handbag and a demure look.....

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